

# Tot saved by Alabama Christian Movement For Human Rights Meet Set Apr. 8

Two-year-old Mickey Daniels won't be eating any more hard candy for a while.

Her throat's still a little sore. When she went to the Mulendore Drug Store yesterday with her father, Carl W. Daniel Jr., of 1661-C Valley av, he bought her a bag of "sour balls."

One of them got stuck in her throat while her Dad wasn't watching. When he turned around he saw the tot strangling.

HIS FIRST efforts to dislodge it failed. Then a Negro soda fountain attendant, named George Haley, grabbed the child and shouted:

"If you can't get it out, push it down!"

Daniels obeyed. It worked. Mickey was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where doctors said that pushing the obstructing candy ball down past the throat probably saved her life. Her throat bled a little, but she was allowed to go home.

MICKEY AND her father were paying a Sunday morning call to her grandfather, C. W. Daniels Sr., when the trouble all happened. The drug store is in the apartment building where the elder Daniels lives at 2909 Highland av.

"Mickey's going to be all right," beamed her grandfather. "Things looked pretty bad there for a while. That soda fountain man was a real hero."

Weekly meeting of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights is scheduled for 7 P. M. Monday, April 8 at the A. O. H. Church of God.

Pastored by Bishop Jasper Roby, the church is located at 630 - 17th Street, No. This will mark the second time that the Movement has met at this downtown church.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth is president of the less-than-a-year old Movement. The organization is sponsoring several activities and projects aimed at reducing tensions growing out of change and challenge.

## ACMHR To Mark Its First Anniversary At Seven Places

Christian Emphasis of Freedom and Race Relations" is the theme of the week-long first anniversary celebration of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights scheduled for seven different locations June 3-9.

The Rev. Herman Stone, pastor of New Hope Baptist Church is scheduled to deliver the feature message at the regular weekly meeting set for 6:30 Monday evening at the New Pilgrim Baptist Church, 903 Sixth Ave. The Rev. N. H. Smith Jr., is the pastor.

Others listed on the program are the Rev. A. L. Woods, Jr., Rev. George Harris, Rev. J. J. Rogers, J. R. Hatcher, Jr., Rev. J. S. Phiefer, Miss Mary K. Elshaw (solo) and the Rev. O. Hester, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Movement. Rev. Smith will preside.

Dr. Terry Lee Lane, pastor of Union Bethel Independent Church and Emory O. Jackson, managing editor of the Birmingham World are scheduled to be co-speakers at the Executive Borad Luncheon set for 2 p. m. Tuesday, June 4 at the A. G. Gaston Restaurant. They will discuss the subject, "The Movement for Freedom". C. J. Greene district manager of Atlanta Life Insurance Company will serve as toastmaster.

Talent and Variety Night is set for 6:30 Tuesday evening June 4 at the New Hope Baptist Church, 3431 Second venue No. The Rev. L. Lamar, pastor of St. Paul A. M. E. Church will preside. Solos will be rendered by Mrs. Ruby Boyd of New Hope

Baptist Church, Mrs. Rosa L. Mason of New Pilgrim Baptist Church and Cornelius Forrest of Mt. Calvary Baptist Church.

Others listed on the program are the Rev. C. E. Priutt, Rev. Shuttlesworth, Rev. N. H. Smith, announce-ments and the Rev. Leon Craig.

The Rev. Shuttlesworth will deliver the anniversary message at the day.

program set for 6:30 Tuesday evening, June 5, at St. Paul A. M. E. Church, 423 No. 3rd St.

Others listed on the program are the Rev. C. H. George, Mrs. Virginia Hammonds, solo; Rev. Stone, presentation of the speaker, Mrs. Cora Glasper, solo, Mrs. L. B. Robey, announcements and the J. H. Callo-way, benediction.

Youth Night is set for 6:30 Thursday evening, June 6 at Union Bethel Independent Methodist Church, 1300 Sixth Ave. So. Mrs. Georgia Price Warren will deliver the feature address. The occasion by Miss Carolyn Jones, remarks by Mrs. Robey and the benediction by Rev. Smith will round out the program. Oscar Jones, Jr., will preside.

"Prayer Hour" is slated for five o'clock Friday evening, June 7 in Kelly-Ingram Park, 5th venue and 17th Street, North. The members of the Movement will enjoy a "Freedom Feast" at 10:30 Saturday morning at Camp Pauline Bray Fletcher.

The celebration will climax with a giant Freedom-Through-Love rally at the Sixteenth Street Baptist church pastored by the Rev. Luke Beard.

Speaker for the occasion will be the Rev. C. K. Steele, pastor of Bethel Baptist Church, Tallahassee, Fla. He is also president of the Inter-Civic Council and head of the Tallahassee Branch of the NAACP. The Rev. Stone will preside.

## Citizens Council Pays Surgery Bill For Macon Negro

The Montgomery County Citizens Council has paid a \$107.70 bill for a hernia operation on Joe Menefee, a Milstead Negro, Lane Brislin, vice chairman of the council, said last night.

Menefee had been entered in the hospital here after charges by a white resident of Shorter that the Montgomery Improvement Assn. and Tuskegee Civic Assn. had both refused assistance.

Spokesmen for both Negro

# Police save critically hurt Negro youth

BY GRAY GABEL  
News staff writer

The police officers are credited with saving the life of a 14-year-old Negro after the youth's legs had been severed under the wheels of a train early Saturday.

The victim, Clarence Foreman Jr. of Bessemer, was reported to be in fair condition Saturday at University Hospital.

A doctor said that the first aid administered by Lt. J. R. Davis and Wreck Investigator Jack Holland saved the boy from bleeding to death.

Both of the youth's legs were amputated above the knees, doctors reported.

The accident occurred in the Warren Brothers Construction Co.'s freight yards at 2500 Second-av, s, about 2 a.m.

OFFICER HOLLAND said Foreman apparently slipped from a high sand dome while walking through the yards and slid about 30 feet down the side under the wheels of a moving freight train.

The engineer said he had picked up five gondolas of sand and had started moving slowly only minutes before the accident.

The teenager was not discovered caught under the train until a switchman got off the main train to close a switch and heard Foreman screaming for help.

Holland administered first aid to Foreman and later was assisted by Lt. Davis until the youth could be moved to a hospital.

hernia condition. Brislin said the bill was paid by voluntary contributions from council members.

groups disputed the charge. Here in Montgomery, the Rev. Martin Luther King, MIA president, said he had offered to pay for treatment of Menefee provided he was allowed to have doctors check the case. He said this offer was refused.

Menefee left St. Jude's Hospital last week after correction of the



# Negro Woman And An Episode With White

*News, p. 10, Phenix*  
Yesterday afternoon a friend of mine drove me out to Fairfield. On our way home, coming down a steep hill, she suddenly discovered that her brakes were gone. We were less than 12 feet from a new car parked on our side of the road. The frightened girl quickly swerved the car away from the road (to keep from hitting the car) and plunged up an embankment. Realizing that she was plunging toward one of the houses, she directed the wheels into a fence and we were saved. *Mon. 10-28-57*

When we stopped it occurred to me for the first time where we were—up in the yard of these white people. What would they do to us? What would they say?

They came out of their homes amazed. But they were kind to us.

The one whose car my friend swerved to keep from hitting offered to let us enter the home and use the phone to call a wrecker and someone to carry us home.

Human relations cannot be legislated. I thank God for these fine, high-principled, intelligent white people. They represent the bulwark of Southern white people today. Willing and anxious to help, but not wanting to be pushed or crushed out of their own way of life.

Why can't we see some of the good?  
ELOISE STEWART WRIGHT,  
Councill School.

## An Excellent Statement

*Talladega, Ala.*  
We think that thoughtful Talladega Countians of both races will find a needed and encouraging reminder in the tempered statement by Probate Judge D. Hardy Riddle which appeared in Sunday's edition of this newspaper. *Home P. 2*

For a great many years now our relationships as between white and Negro have been good and that has been true because we have had a mutual regard and respect.

The Negro community in Talladega and elsewhere has cause to be proud of its schools, its farm and home programs and its citizenship as demonstrated by quiet, thrifty law-abiding people, many of whom have made substantial successes of their lives.

Most of those Negroes are perfectly well aware that the white community has had a big part in making this possible, and has rejoiced when our friends have made progress.

The Negro citizen uniformly has had justice in our courts and Negroes customarily serve on our grand juries. *Mon. 10-7-57*

All these things add up to something priceless in this era when mistrust, hate and bitterness prevail in so many sections of our land.

It is not possible for Talladega Countians, white and Negro, to ignore the running stories of what is happening in so many places.

But it is possible for them to weigh those stories in the light of local conditions and to demonstrate to all concerned the strength of the friendship and good will between them.

We believe that the temper on both sides is to do just that. We are more thankful therefore than we know how to express.

## Guide To Race Relations—

# If A Negro Would Speak

*Tuskegee, Ala.*  
EDITOR'S NOTE: Not everywhere have radical Negro leaders succeeded in creating turmoil between the races. The article below by a Negro high school homecoming at Demopolis, Ala., will recall for Tuskegeans of both races the days gone by when such occasions were events of high importance and pleasure here. *Mon. 11-12-58*

*Elizabeth Cornish George*  
In The Demopolis Times

Surely no one seeing the U. S. Jones High School (Negro) homecoming parade Wednesday, Oct. 22, could want to take their school away from them.

The Demopolis stores were decorated in the homecoming colors and the parade was through the middle of town where white and colored people stood together to hear the band and watch the school groups.

Those who call themselves friends of the Southern Negroes were hundreds and thousands of miles away. From that distance, they think they know it all.

The Negro school is their own. In it they have leadership training, and are in position to receive whatever honors such an occasion affords. The teachers understand the students and the homes from which they come. They can in-

spire them and talk with them in a way which a white person cannot.

*News*  
Unsung heroes of the Negro race are those who have dedicated their lives to the schools of the South. The teachers, with their higher education, might be able to make more money somewhere else. It speaks well for them—and for the South—that they chose to live here and spend their lives training the boys and girls of their race.

It is a shame that a minority group, such as the NAACP, most of whose members live in other

sections of the United States, calls itself the spokesman for the Negroes of the South. The "National" association might well be changed to "Northern" association. Its members includes many white people, some of whom have questionable reputations.

Of course, there are always good people in all organizations, but often good people can be misinformed as to what is the "good" thing to do.

Demopolis has a different situation from many parts of the country. It has enough Negroes to make it possible to maintain complete elementary and high schools. Conditions are crowded, as they are in the white schools, but they are well staffed.

It is a shame that Alabama does not have enough money for its schools. It is true all over the United States, but knowing that does not give Alabama's boys and girls more class rooms and teachers. In any event, it should make those who are attending school realize that each one should do

his or her best to get the education which is available. Learning school lessons cannot be spoonfed to a person any more than learning to blow a horn, play a piano or write on a typewriter can be acquired other than doing it over and over again.

It was good Wednesday to see the Negro boys and girls so happy in their own school affairs. It is balm to the hearts of those living in the "Heart of the Black Belt."

What a pity it is that these people do not have a spokesman for their group! It is strange, too that they do not.

There are enough educated men and women among the majority of Southern Negroes who could be heard north of the Mason & Dixon Line. Surely there are some who appreciate what so many of the white people of the South

could have his article published have done for their boys and girls, in a national newspaper or magazine both in and out of school. I am. Maybe they, like many a white a Negro living in the heart of Southerner, think that no one would accept an article in North-Alabama's Black Belt—  
With that beginning, the publisher would expect to hear how Or, maybe they do not know how horrible life is in the Black Belt. to get them to the publishers. Somebody should surprise the Almost any Negro in the South



# Riddle Hopes Agitators Are Never To Disturb Good Will Between Races In The County

In a statement Sunday Probate Judge W. Hardy Riddle pointed to the progress of Negro citizens in Talladega County and expressed the hope that outside agitators never would be permitted to disrupt good will between the races.

"I do not think there are enough soldiers in the federal army to integrate the schools in Talladega County unless and until the people of this county want them integrated," he said.

Judge Riddle discussed first the excellence of the schools which serve Negro children in the county system and the two city systems of the county.

"In many places," he said, "their buildings are better than those which serve white children."

"So far as I know at least for the past 10 years — no Negro citizen has been refused registration as a voter if qualified under the law."

"For many years Negroes have been included on jury panels and for several years they have served frequently on our grand juries."

"The law is equitably and impartially enforced in Talladega County."

"An accused Negro here is always given a fair trial. If any thing, courts and juries in making allowances for his shortcomings, in many cases, have been more than fair to the Negro."

"All of these improvements in the condition of the Negroes of this county have been the result of efforts of his local white friends and not radical influences

from the outside."

"I hope our thinking Negro citizens will not ever be misled by outside agitators into trying to improve their position by compulsion from any source."

"It is my firm conviction they would have all to lose and nothing to gain by any such move."

"To illustrate my point, I do not think there are enough soldiers in the federal army to integrate the schools in Talladega County unless and until the people of this county want them integrated."

"I believe that all the people in this county — white and black — are cognizant of and appreciate the fine relationship that exists in this county."

"No thinking person will do anything to disturb it."

"I personally am opposed to the mixing of the races but I want to do all in my power to improve the lot of our Negro citizens, economically, socially and morally, as I have always done in the past."

Sum 10-6-57



# Ala. Council Of Human Rights Meets Feb. 9th

*World Sat. 2-9-57 P. 6*  
**TUSCALOOSA, Ala.**—(SNS)—Two feature speeches and five panel discussions will highlight the annual one-day meeting of the Alabama Council on Human Relations set for 9 A.M. Saturday, Feb. 9 at Stillman College here.

General theme of the meeting is, "Developing Better Human Relations in Alabama."

Dr. Dan C. Whitsett, minister of first Methodist Church, Sylacauga will deliver the keynote address at the general education session scheduled for 10 a.m. He will discuss "The Nature of Good Human Relations in a Democratic Society."

"The Social Philosophy and Civic Behavior of a Responsible Citizen in a Democratic Society" will be discussed by the Rev. Raymond F. Harvey, minister, Greenwood Baptist Church, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Prof. J. E. Pierce of Alabama State College at Montgomery and Dr. Jay Murphy, School of Law University of Alabama will discuss "The Role (Responsibility and Work) of Government Officials and Democratic-Minded Citizens in Developing Better Human Relations and Civic Behavior in Alabama."

"The Role (Responsibility and Work) of Parents, and Teachers (elementary, secondary, and collegiate) in Developing Better Human Relations and Civic Behavior in Alabama" will be discussed by Father Albert S. Foley of Spring Hill College, Mobile and Mrs. O. D. Thomas, of the Methodist Student Movement, Tuscaloosa.

A third discussion group will center their talks around the subject, "The Role (Responsibility and Work) of Editors, Clergymen, and Lay Church Leaders in Developing Better Human Relations and Civic Behavior in Alabama." Discussants will be the Rev. Powers McLeod, minister of the First Methodist Church, Andalusia and the Rev. J. E. Lowery, minister, Warren Street Methodist Church, Mobile.

"The Role (Responsibility and Work) of Business Men, Industrialists, Labor Union Officials and Members in Developing Better Human Relations and Civic Relations

and Civic Behavior in Alabama" will be presented by Emory O. Jackson, managing editor, Birmingham World and Leroy Lindsay, secretary-treasurer, Alabama Labor Council, AFL-CIO, Birmingham.

Three college students are scheduled to discuss "The Role (Responsibility and Work) of College Students and Faculty Advisors to Student Organizations in Developing Better Human Relations and Civic Behavior." Discussants listed are Al Thomas, University of Alabama and Miss Roberta Reid and Clarence Edmondson of Talladega College.

Dr. Duncan Hunter, chairman of the council, is scheduled to give the response and message. He is pastor of First Methodist Church, Alexander City.

## Interracial Group At Talladega College

*Sat. 10-19-57*  
**TALLADEGA, Ala.**—Talladega College was host recently to a meeting of District III of the Alabama Council on Human Relations. Attending the meeting were representatives from Gadsden, Wadley, Montevallo, Birmingham, Sylacauga and Talladega.

The Rev. Robert E. Hughes, Birmingham, state executive director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, was the key figure of the conference with his report on racial situations in the State of Alabama. The main core of the conference discussions dealt with problems of "Segregation by Intimidation" and "The Legal Aspect of the Tuskegee Situation."

This interracial group, which leaders in Washington, D. C., is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, meets three times during the school year. June 5, 1956 at the Sardis Baptist Church pastored by the Rev. R. L. Alford.

## Shuttlesworth To Be ACMHR 2nd Anniversary Speaker

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Alabama-born pastor of twice-bombed Bethel Baptist Church (North) is scheduled to deliver the headline message at the second anniversary celebration of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights set for seven o'clock Friday night, July 11, at the Apostolic Overcoming Holiness Church of God in Christ, 7th Ave. and 17th St. No. Bishop Jasper Robey is pastor of the church.

The Rev. Shuttlesworth, one of the NAACP-13 Summit Conference presidents of the two-year old Movement, which was organized June 5, 1955 at the Sardis Baptist Church pastored by the Rev. R. L. Alford.

College-trained, seminary - prepared, the Rev. Shuttlesworth first gained notice when he headed a delegation back in July, 1955 that presented a petition bearing the names of 77 ministers that presented a petition to the Birmingham City Commission, requesting the employment of Negro police. Since that time, he has continued to campaign for Negro police.

*Wed. 7-9-58*  
 The Movement came into being about the same time as did the Jefferson County Betterment Association. Active in the field at the time were the Emancipation Association of Birmingham and Vicinity, The Alabama State Federation of Colored Civic League and the Jefferson County Housewives League.

One year ago, the Movement celebrated its first anniversary with a series of programs which were held at different churches, climaxing with a giant rally at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

In its organization literature, the Movement pledged to work for "the removal from our society any forms of second-class citizenship." The Movement rejected the doctrine of "gradualism" saying that the organization wants "a beginning now" on school desegregation.

As head of the movement, the Rev. Shuttlesworth has been the target of bomber's malice and the object of the fury of mob violence. He was beaten on the streets of Birmingham by a downtown mob less than three blocks from the Birmingham Courthouse.

Leadership of the Movement is predominantly that of church pastors. It also carries a large section of business leadership. Substantially, it consists of a mass following of young people, women, the aged and ardent church workers.



REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH





*Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla.*  
REV. AND MRS. ASHTON JONES of Atlanta, Ga., are pictured above beside their specially designed trailer which took three months to build and will accommodate four persons. Built on a truck chassis and with all the comforts of home, it is the home of Rev. and Mrs. Jones while touring the principal cities of America on a World Brotherhood tour. A native Georgian, the brotherhood advocates a "living brotherhood" policy and has toured the country accompanied by his wife for the past 26 years "to make some contributions to the living ideas of brotherhood." The specially designed trailer is built

of white and blue-colored aluminum and the sides and back of the trailer bear the slogan "World brotherhood or no world" stenciled in scotch-lite material that reflects in the dark. Arriving in the Oklahoma City area from Tulsa, he will be principal speaker at 11 a. m. services of the Tabernacle Baptist church, 515 N. E. 3rd, and the 7:30 p. m. services of the Calvary Baptist church. Having toured all the major cities in the United States and 20 different foreign countries since his dedication to the brotherhood ideal, the car he last used in his touring had 112,000 miles.



39 1957

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

(PHILADELPHIA, PA.)

**Friends Group Asks  
to Take TV On  
Integration Issue**

The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) is expected to present a message to the nation regarding the school integration issue.

The message was sent by telegram to the President of the Newport, Rhode Island base, signed by Dr. Henry J. Cadbury, chairman of the committee.

The committee said:

"We urge the avoidance of further violence and the use of good will and understanding of your strong support of the civil rights movement at three points:

1. The mobilization of public opinion to support school integration and desegregation on the basis of fundamental human rights.

2. The warning of the danger in the growing resort to violence as a way of solving problems.

3. The recognition of the importance of skillful and effective leadership already being done to bring about peaceful integration as a condition north and south, face to face in a changing society."

Dr. Cadbury said, "The message by the President to the nation on integration could 'reaffirm the confidence of the Democratic method and respect the fair play of the Democratic way.'"



# Mrs. M. L. King

## Guest Speaker

Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The fifth annual Brotherhood Week observance will be celebrated by the National Council of Negro Women with a gala Brotherhood Luncheon at the Continental Hotel, Capital Plaza Room in Washington, D. C., Saturday, February 23.

Previous affairs sponsored by the National Council have featured the wives of Vice Presidents of the United States, including Mrs. Alben Barkley and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the late Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, and most recently the women members of Congress and Miss Gloria Lockerman.

This year one of the most famous women in the Caribbeans will be the guest speaker and be honored by the National Council. She is Madame Felisa R. Gautier, the dynamic Mayor of San Juan, Puerto Rico. Madame Gautier has served as Mayor of five terms and brought reforms in every area of municipal government to her native city. She has interested American capital in investments, resulting in more jobs and opportunities, cleared blocks of slums, changed living habits to conform with the new ideals of cleanliness and sanitation, spurred both men and women to service in the interest of a better San Juan.

Madame Gautier is a member of the Mayor's Association of the United States and an ardent disciple of democracy in action. She has been selected by the State Department to visit many South American countries to interpret American life and objectives of American government.

In addition to Madame Gautier, Mrs. Martin Luther King, jr. will be honored by the National Council for her achievements in brotherhood as the wife of the famous leader of the Montgomery Bus Association, Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala. Mrs. King has worked arduously in the

## NCNW To Observe Brotherhood Week

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The fifth annual Brotherhood Week observance will be celebrated by the National Council of Negro Women with a gala Brotherhood Luncheon at the Continental Hotel, Capital Plaza Room in Washington, D. C., Saturday, February 23, at 12:30 p.m.

Previous affairs sponsored by the National Council have featured the wives of Vice Presidents of the United States, including Mrs. Alben Barkley and Mrs. Richard H. Nixon; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the late Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, and most recently the women members of Congress and Miss Gloria Lockerman.

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concerts for the benefit of the cause.

## BROTHERHOOD WEEK

State Brotherhood Meeting Will Be Held Feb. 21-22



DR. GEORGE W. SCHROEDER

Special to The News

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Baptist laymen with a worldwide mission to advance the cause of Christ will gather at Forest Park Baptist Church here Feb. 21-22 for the annual Alabama Baptist Brotherhood Convention.

A number of outstanding speakers are on the program, including Dr. George W. Schroeder, Memphis, Tenn., executive secretary of the Southern Baptist Brotherhood Commission, and Dr. Harold W. Seever, Mobile, president of the Alabama Baptist Convention. Representatives are expected from most of the 750 local Brotherhood groups in Alabama.

Dr. Schroeder will discuss the development of the Baptist Brotherhood, which is observing its 50th anniversary this year.

## Ike Becomes Honorary Head Of Brotherhood Wk.

NEW YORK — (ANP) — President Eisenhower will again serve as honorary chairman of Brotherhood Week to be observed Feb. 17-24 under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, it was announced by Louis B. Seltzer, editor, The Cleveland Press, who is serving as national chairman.

Simultaneously Mr. Seltzer released a special Brotherhood message from President Eisenhower which stressed that America must seek a "stouter unity" among its people and a "sharper understanding" so that the nation shall prosper spiritually as well as materially.

"We are a people of many races, colors and creeds but we are one nation, one country," the President declared. "The rich variety of American life invigorates the entire Republic, our economy, our culture, our dedication to freedom and justice."

## Brotherhood Week Set Feb. 17-24

"Brotherhood Week" will be observed by Alabama and Birmingham churches Feb. 17-24.

William A. Stewart, regional director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, urged ministers to co-operate in the observance of the event.

He asked that the clergy try to stress the theme of "brotherhood" in pulpits and through sermons.

Stewart, whose offices are located in the First National Bank Bldg. here, further said that the people of this state were turning toward their spiritual leaders in this time when "lawlessness, violence and tension are rampant in our community."

Speaking to the monthly meeting of the Birmingham Ministers Assn. yesterday, the NCCJ director said the people of Alabama, during this period of racial strife, need the cler-

gy's leadership.

"They are lost and bewildered and don't know the answer to this problem or how to act," Stewart added.

Stewart also praised the cooperation he had received from different faiths — Protestant Catholic and Jewish—in finding jobs for five Hungarian refugees who recently arrived in Birmingham.

The refugees, the first such to come to this city, were sponsored by the Birmingham Junior Chamber of Commerce.



Wednesday, February 20, 1957

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE SERVES THE COMMUNITY -- BROTHERHOOD WEEK -- No. 4

This being Brotherhood Week brings to mind the history of Tuskegee Institute and its leaders in promoting a climate of public opinion in which intellectual freedom and human dignity could be achieved by every individual.

The words of the Founder which have come to be accepted as the Tuskegee Creed are as meaningful in the promotion of human dignity and brotherhood as is the Preamble to the United States Constitution and the Constitution itself.

TUSKEGEE CREED

WE BELIEVE IN THE DIGNITY OF LABOR  
WE BELIEVE IN DOING WHAT WE DO WELL  
WE BELIEVE IN THE POWER OF EDUCATION  
WE BELIEVE IN THE LIFE OF SERVICE  
WE BELIEVE IN THE SPIRIT OF COOPERATION BETWEEN  
ALL INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS  
WE BELIEVE IN FITTING ALL MEN TO EXERCISE THE  
RESPONSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

"We can't play alone in the game of life. We're dependent upon others; we cannot get by in the struggle and strife, except for the help of our brothers. Whatever we plan, or whatever we do, whatever we give of our best, is meant to include all our fellowmen too, and add to the joy of the rest." ----Selected

Dr. Washington, early in his work at Tuskegee Institute, often found it necessary to speak for a newly emancipated race to protect and secure these rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. On one occasion he said, "All the Negro race asks is that the door which rewards industry, thrift, intelligence, and character be left as wide open for him as for the foreigner who constantly comes to our country. More than this he has no right to request; less than this a Republic has no right to vouchsafe."

In a more positive manner Dr. Washington sought to make Tuskegee Institute a meeting ground for all men of goodwill. The many conferences and symposiums spawned and nurtured on these grounds have had their impact on interracial goodwill.

Dr. R. R. Moton, his successor, dedicated his entire life to the fulfillment of the cherished hopes and ambitions of Dr. Washington. His services toward the promotion of goodwill were strengthened by an organization, which he spearheaded, known as the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. Through this medium the thinking of all men of goodwill was channeled into devising ways and means for avoiding conflict and promoting harmonious relations between the races. In this state, the successor to that organization is the Alabama Council on Human Relations. It still renders a great service, and many Tuskegee Institute personnel are affiliated with it.

In his Christmas Message sent out to faculty, staff, and friends in 1923, Dr. Moton wrote a CREDO which expressed his beliefs on current issues, excerpts from which we quote: "I believe in my fellow-men of all races--in their right to an equal chance to share in all the good of this world--and my obligation to respect to the full their person and their personality. I believe in the power of good over evil--the power of love over hate--the power of truth over error--and the final and complete triumph of right over wrong. I believe in the fellowship of men of goodwill--in their ability to live together in peace--and to cooperate in service and in the pursuit of truth."

Thus, Tuskegee Institute has served and it continues to serve, in a significant manner, the interest of Brotherhood and Goodwill, both at home and abroad.



WOMEN TO OBSERVE  
BROTHERHOOD WEEK

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Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will be honored by the National Council for the Advancement of Brotherhood as the winner of the famous prize of the Montgomery Bus Association. Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery, Alabama, has worked ardently in the struggle and given a number of gifts for the benefit of the

with housewifery, enabling her to make a contribution of worth and distinction to her community and the nation. Madame Gautier is a brilliant speaker and will describe vividly the role of women in the building of countries below the border.

Music will be rendered by outstanding artists.

The National Council of Negro Women has welcomed many new life members by action of the Board of Directors. Among those are Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr. who, in her letter of application, stated that she was privileged to become a life member of the National Council. Others include Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, Durham, North Carolina; Mrs. Mahalia Gardner Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. Velma Jackson, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Amy Noble George, Atlantic City; Mrs. Phylton L. Cornish, Mrs. Juanita Kennedy Morgan, Mrs. Florine A. Payne and Mrs. Barbara Terry, all of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Anna B. Crockett, Chicago; Mrs. Pearl Roberts McCollum, Gary, Indiana; Mrs. Pauline Sims, Brooklyn and Miss G. B. McLin, St. Petersburg, Florida. Also from St. Petersburg, Florida, three new Associate Members have been inducted. They are Attorney C. I. Gary, Mr. J. E. Flanagan and Dr. Benjamin F. Wyland.



award Feb. 19 from the preceding year's winner, the Rev. Jesse Dewitt of Faith Methodist church.

**Jackie Robinson**  
*Daily World P. 7*  
**Gets Brotherhood**  
*Fri. 2-15-57*  
**Award In N. Y.**

NEW YORK, — (INS) — A New York State official presented Jackie Robinson with a brotherhood award Wednesday night and declared that "Negro progress in major league baseball has been our most eloquent expression of the ideal of brotherhood in the last decade."

Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission against discrimination, made his remarks while representing the former Brooklyn Dodger star with a brotherhood award on behalf of 62 Greenwich Village organizations.

nd Abrams said the progress of Negroes in baseball has been a "constant source of inspiration in the struggle to eliminate racial discrimination in other fields."

The commissioner outlined the interstate agency's initial efforts in 1945 to break down the barrier which had kept Negroes out of big league baseball.

He recalled conferences held that year with Branch Rickey, Horace Stoneham and Larry Macphail at which the commission urged that Negroes be hired by the ball clubs.

d. Abrams said those conferences were instrumental in the eventual hiring of Jackie Robinson by the Dodgers.

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Slaveholders 100 years ago sought Biblical justification of their evil practice by distorting the story of the three sons of Noah—Shem, Japheth and Ham. *are American* 39

Their contention was that it was God's will that men of color be eternally damned to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

They reached this conclusion by twisting the story to mean that Ham and his descendants, including his son, Canaan were colored and therefore all colored men were ordained by God to be servants (or slaves) of white men.

**IT IS NOT** surprising that descendants of these slaveholders find this myth convenient today in their frantic effort to place a mark of religious respectability on their support of segregation.

That myth is easily disproved by anyone who will take time to read his Bible.

Open it to the Book of Genesis, the 9th chapter, verses 18 through

27. Baltimore, MD.  
A careful reading will reveal three things.

1. That it was Noah, not God, who uttered the curse against Ham's son, Canaan.

2. That the Canaanites were white, not colored people as the segregationists contend.

3. That there is nothing in the Bible to indicate that Canaan or his descendants were ever segregated because of color or that they ever lived in Africa.

**WHAT THE SLAVEHOLDERS** and their segregationist descendants fail to explain is how it was possible for Ham to be colored, if his parents and his two brothers were white?

Actually, instead of proving a case for segregation the story of Noah and his three sons provides a strong argument against it.

If it means anything, it is that all men are of one blood—that of Noah—and are therefore equal.

It is the world's first and history's most powerful sermon on brotherhood.



# Brotherhood Advocate

## Draws Florida Jail Term

*Defender* *Chicago, Ill.* *1.2*  
*Sat. 3-16-57*  
MIAMI, Fla. — A meek-looking minister who tried to preach brotherhood to a race-hating Seaboard White Citizens Council, was sentenced to 30 days in jail for three days each for trespassing and refusing to leave a scene of disorder.

He is the Rev. Ashton Jones, a Quaker, who was carried bodily by the police from a segregationist rally as a crowd jeered. Municipal Judge Charles Snowden, who convicted the cleric, suspended the sentence and Rev. Jones was released.

However, the minister protested the decision, proclaiming his innocence and refused to accept the suspension. But the judge told him he had no choice in the matter.

Rev. Jones explained that he was not trespassing at the meeting, having been invited by Mrs. W. H. Roper, and that he did not resist arrest.

During the trial, Sgt. Sherman Holland admitted that the clergyman did not do anything disorderly, but added: "His very presence seemed to provoke a disturbance."

Principal witnesses who spoke against the kindly preacher of brotherhood were Frank Foster, who was among the group arrested last week in a cross-burning incident and E. J. Coots.

For the past 25 years Reverend Jones has been traveling and preaching brotherhood in some 19 countries.

### WHAT OF BUNCHE

He became the victim of abuse at the segregationist rally when he resented the speaker's saying that the "only Negroes who amount to anything are those raised by a white man."

Rev. Jones asked: "How about Ralph Bunche?"

Members of the crowd then accused him of living with a Negro minister and of being a member of the NAACP. He admitted the membership and then attempted to talk on brotherhood.

The crowd then ordered him to leave or be killed.



REV. ASHTON JONES, who was sentenced to 30 days in jail for trying to preach brotherhood to the Seaboard White Citizens Council, stands beside

his World Brotherhood car. For the last 15 years, Rev. Jones has been traveling and preaching brotherhood in some 19 countries.

## Dr. Lowry Cited For Brotherhood

*Atlanta, Ga.*  
BROOKLYN N. Y. — (ANP) — Dr. Benjamin J. Lowry, pastor of Zion Baptist Church of Brooklyn, was awarded the Brotherhood Award of the New York County Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A. during ceremonies last week. Shown during the presentation (left to right) are: Judge Samuel DiFalco, Col. Emanuel Targum, Gregory, and Father Shelton Hale Bishop. The honoree, former director of the Forest Neighborhood House, was a subject of TV's "This Is Your Life" show in 1955. (News-press Photo).

# Yancey, Pioneer coach, gets Brotherhood Award

*Afro-American* *Sat. 3-2-57*  
*Baltimore Md.*  
NEW YORK — The Internal Revenue Service Employees celebrated Brotherhood Month at the Hotel Diplomat Wednesday.

The event was highlighted by the presentation of an award to Joseph J. Yancey, collection officer of the Upper Manhattan District, for his promotion of interracial understanding, unity and a democratic way of life.

Joe Yancey is an Olympic coach and the unsalaried tutor of the famous New York Pioneer Club, the nation's largest and most successful interracial track and field team.

This club was formed in 1936 by Yancey, Bill Culbreath and Robert L. Douglas, motivated by the need for an athletic club open to all, regardless of race, color or creed or any degree of athletic proficiency.

The new club benefiting from Yancey's coaching skills and imbued with his idealism, became outstanding in the nation.

But it has not been just track and field victories that brought glory to the Pioneer Club. It has been its dedication to the highest ideals of sportsmanship and democracy that has made the organization internationally famous.

In fact, in 1951 the club was chosen by the U.S. State Department to appear on the Voice of America as an example of the democratic way of life in America.



**BROTHERHOOD AWARD** — New York City Civil Service commissioner George Gregory, Jr., was the recipient of the 1957 Brotherhood Achievement Award of the New York County Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A. during ceremonies last week. Shown during the presentation (left to right) are: Judge Samuel DiFalco, Col. Emanuel Targum, Gregory, and Father Shelton Hale Bishop. The honoree, former director of the Forest Neighborhood House, was a subject of TV's "This Is Your Life" show in 1955. (News-press Photo).



# Georgia Editor Named To Brotherhood Week Post

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Ralph McGill, editor of The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, has been named national chairman of the Newspaper Committee for Brotherhood Week. It was announced last week by Louis B. Seltzer, editor, The Cleveland Press, national chairman of the observance.

Sponsored each year by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the 1957 celebration of Brotherhood Week will be held Feb. 1-24, marking its 24th anniversary. More than 10,000 communities in the United States are planning to participate in this year's observance, according to Seltzer.

McGill heads a committee of 27 publishers, editors, writers and cartoonists organized to enlist press cooperation. Among other activities the committee has prepared a press kit already distributed to 13,000 publications. Each kit contained articles on the significance of Brotherhood Week, a fact sheet, cartoons by top artists, Brotherhood Week feature stories and suggestions for editorials.

Long active in the work of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Mr. McGill served the organization as vice-chairman of its Southeastern Division, comprising eight state organizations, from 1952-55 as co-chairman of its Atlanta Round Table, 1945-47; and as a member of the national board of directors, 1945-49.

**BROTHERHOOD WEEK**  
**SET FOR FEB. 17-24**

*Commercial Appeal*  
**Chairmen Named For Annual**

**Observance Here**  
*Lines 1-15-37*  
Chairmen have been named to handle arrangements for the annual observance here of Brotherhood Week Feb. 17-24, it was announced yesterday.

*P. 10*  
Adm. Harold M. Martin, USN (ret.), who will head the observance sponsored by the Memphis Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, has named these men: Benjamin Goodman, schools;

Lester A. Rosen, religious organizations; Bruckner Chase, clubs; Tom O'Ryan, advertising; Sam Plough, radio and television; Alvan Tate Jr., newspapers; W. W. Scott, speakers, and Ira W. Pyron Sr., dinner.

Miss Gertrude Geraghty, president of the Woman's Division of the Round Table of NCCJ, has appointed co-chairmen to take part in arrangements for the observance. They are Mrs. J. W. Callis, Mrs. Herman Gruber, Mrs. George M. Tidwell and Mrs. Sebra Evans.

Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the Cleveland Press, and national Brotherhood Week chairman, plans to organize observances in 5,000 American communities.

# Stamp Firm Tries to Put Brotherhood to Work

*Herald P. 24c*  
By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT  
NEW YORK—A letter which

interested me very much came to me the other day from a business firm in Chicago.



*Miss M. P. 17.57*  
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT  
We all know a week is set aside each year as Brotherhood Week, during which speeches are made and attention is otherwise drawn to the fact that we need to learn to live together in brotherly love, no matter what our race or religion.

We may not all really love each other, but we should learn to live together and iron out our differences. Nationwide, this is drawn to our attention by the President once a year.

In Chicago, the King Korn Stamp Co. is trying to put brotherhood to work in daily life, inaugurating religious discussions at its employees' daily coffee hour. For its opening meeting, the company asks its employees to sit down with clergymen of three different faiths and discuss religion.

The president of the firm, Peter Volid, says the aim is to put religious principles to work in the business world. Every week clergymen of different denominations will lead the discussion in the weekly half-hour session.

About 100 employees contributed their share of time and came to the first meeting. They plan to open the series with a short talk by the clergyman who is present and then have a general discussion of a religious nature, leaving the topics to the development of the interest that employees show.

The program is on a voluntary basis, but its promoters hope there will be sufficient interest shown by the employees to have it continue through the

King Korn is a firm which trades in stamps on a nationwide basis and is probably the largest of its kind in this country, so it will be interesting to see the results that come from this experiment.

Now that I am telling you about business ventures, I would like to tell you about one quite a different one known as the Elder Craftsmen Shop at 850 Lexington Ave., New York 21, N.Y.

You will find a variety of articles in this shop, but not a single thing on exhibition can be accepted for sale unless the person making it is 60 years of age or over.

Exceptions to this rule are made occasionally for special reasons by the executive committee running this venture.

Usually, contributors bring their own samples in, but they may send a representative or, if they live at a distance, they may send them by mail for judging by the pricing committee. In this case, a return address and postage must be enclosed with the package.

Seventy-five per cent of the sales price will go back to the maker and the shop will retain 25 per cent for overhead expenses. This shop is run on businesslike lines, but it also is furnishing a service.

# President Gaines Travels To Brotherhood Conference

*World Sat. 1-26-57 P. 4*  
*Biham, Ala.*  
WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 21 — Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs was one of the fifty persons "of wide experience" invited to attend a World Brotherhood Conference held in New York last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Dr. Carlos Romulo, Philippine Ambassador, and president of the United Nations Security Council was chairman of the meeting, and Dr. Edward Clinchy was moderator.

The theme of the conference was "Brotherhood as a Pathway to Peace" and its purpose was to study the causes of the current world wide crises in society and to determine the causes of "conflicts within people and among peoples."

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations Undersecretary presided over a morning session during which causes and solutions of racial conflicts were discussed. Other speakers included Dr. Donald Harrington who evaluated the psychological problems of Brotherhood. Dr. Arthur H. Compton discussed the "Road to World Order."

After attending the inaugural festivities in Washington, Mrs. Gaines will return to New York to attend a luncheon given by the National Council of Women of the United States on January 22 for Madam Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of Nawarhal Nehru, Premier of India, and herself High Commissioner to the Court of St. James at London.

The luncheon will be held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel where Madame Pandit will develop the theory that "East and West can Meet."



# Madam Gautier, Mrs. King to be National Council honorees

WASHINGTON — The fifth annual Brotherhood Week observance will be celebrated by the National Council of Negro Women with a gala Brotherhood luncheon at the Continental Hotel, Capital Plaza Room in Washington, D.C., Saturday, February 23, at 12:30 p.m.

One of the most famous women in the Caribbean will be the guest speaker and be honored by the Council. She is Madame Felisa R. Gautier, the dynamic mayor of San Juan, Puerto Rico. Madame Gautier has served as Mayor for five terms and brought reforms in every area of municipal government to her native city.

She has interested American capital in investments, resulting in more jobs and opportunities; cleared blocks of slums, changed living habits to conform with the new ideals of cleanliness and sanitation, spurred both men and women to service in the interest of a better San Juan.

**MADAME GAUTIER IS** A member of the Mayor's Association of the United States and an ardent disciple of democracy in action. She has been selected by the State Department to visit many South American countries to interpret American life and objectives of American government.

In addition to Madame Gautier, Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. will be honored by the National Council for her achievements in brotherhood as the wife of the famous leader of the Montgomery Bus Association, the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Alabama. Mrs. King has worked arduously in the campaign and given a number of concerts for the benefit of the cause.

**MRS. ALIENE C. EWELL** is chairman of the Brotherhood Committee and together with a corps of workers has promised an unusual treat for this year's observance. "Madame Gautier," stated Mrs. Ewell, "is the prototype of the modern woman who successfully combines a career with homemaking, enabling her to make a contribution of worth and distinction to her community and the nation. Madame Gautier is a brilliant speaker and will describe vividly the role of women in the building of countries below the

as an individual.

The freedom to worship as we please is a basic right included in our Constitution. Like every freedom, it must be granted to others. If we want to enjoy it ourselves. Especially during this BROTHERHOOD WEEK, resolve to respect the rights of all your fellow men.

Styles change. Furniture gets outmoded. Dresses have fashion alterations every season. But one idea introduced centuries ago is still in style today. "Love thy neighbor as thyself! Treat your neighbor as thyself! Treat your BROTHERHOOD WEEK.

Others include Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, Durham, North Carolina; Mrs. Mahalia Gardner, Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. Velma Jackson, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Amy Noble Gewitz, Atlantic City; Mrs. Pinyon L. Cornish, Mrs. Juanita Kennedy Morgan, Mrs. Florine A. Pogue and Mrs. Barbara Terry, all of Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Anna B. Crockett, Chicago;

Mrs. Pearl Roberts McCollum, Gary, Indiana; Mrs. Pauline Sims, Brooklyn and Miss O. B. McLin, St. Petersburg, Florida, three new associate members have been inducted. They are Attorney C. I. Cary, Mr. J. K. Flanagan and Dr. Benjamin F. Wyland.

## Brotherhood Week

Because one egg is bad is no reason to call the whole basket rotten. It's that way with people. We should judge our neighbors by the character of their lives alone and not on the basis of the group they belong to. This is a good week to start looking for the good eggs. It's BROTHERHOOD WEEK, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

There are cynics who say "You can't pass a law changing human nature . . ." That may be true, but that puts even a greater responsibility on all of us to reflect the ideals of Brotherhood in our daily lives. This is a good week to start . . . It's BROTHERHOOD WEEK, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

We are a nation believing in one of the greatest of all truths — that all men are created equal. Let's remember that during BROTHERHOOD WEEK, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. There should be no room for prejudice in this nation of ours. Give every man the dignity of his color or creed. Judge every man solely



**BROTHERHOOD AWARD** — Singer Harry Belafonte (left) smiles a gracious "thanks" on receipt of the annual Brotherhood Award from the national Conference of Christians and

Jews. Film producer Jack Warner, cited the same time, compares notes with the first tan recipient of the honor.



**Brotherhood Week Hailed** **Turner High Students Observe**  
*Star Sat. 2-16-57 P.P.A. Daily World Toronto, Ont.*  
**In Eisenhower Message** **World Brotherhood Week Here**

Washington, D.C. President Eisenhower hailed the start of Brotherhood Week tomorrow by declaring in a message "America must forever seek a stouter unity among its people."

The President, serving as honorary chairman of Brotherhood Week, said in his statement:

"From many, one—E Pluribus  
Unum—is on the great shield of  
the United States of America and  
should be written in the hearts  
of our citizens.

"We are a people of many races, colors and creeds, but we are one nation, one country. The rich variety of American life invigorates the entire Republic, our economy, our culture, our dedication to freedom and justice.

"America is a great and dynamic expression of equality among men. But America must forever seek a stouter unity among its people, a sharper understanding that none of us can stand alone; that working together all of us shall prosper in the human goods of body and mind and spirit."

**Theme in Churches**

More than 10,000 communities throughout the United States will take part in Brotherhood Week, which ends February 24.

Religious programs emphasizing religious tolerance and the kinship of mankind will be presented by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish groups. Sermons stressing these qualities will be delivered by ministers, priests and rabbis at services during the coming week.

Theme of Brotherhood Week sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews is "The Family of Man."

This year, all of Western Europe and nine Asian countries including Japan, India, Thailand and Formosa, are participating in the observance.

Brotherhood Week was started in 1934, when a Denver (Colo.) priest, the Right Rev. Msgr. Hugh McMenamin, suggested the idea to the National Conference of Christians and Jews. The conference, formed in 1922, has sponsored the week every year since 1934.

## Editor Heads Observance

Religious leaders serving as National Brotherhood Week chairmen for the conference's Commission on Religious Organizations are Dr. Ralph W. Sockman of New York, minister of Christ Methodist Church; the Right Rev. Msgr. Edward G. Murray of Rosindale, Mass., pastor of Sacred Heart Catholic Church, and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, spiritual leader of The Temple.

Washington area religious co-chairman for the week are Dr. Albert P. Shirkey, minister of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church; the Right Rev. Msgr. John K. Cartwright, rector of St. Matthew's Cathedral, and Rabbi David H. Panitz, spiritual leader of Adas Israel Congregation.

Dr. Everett R. Clinchy of New York is president of the National Conference on Christians and Jews.

## THOUGHTS FOR National

Brotherhood (Wes)  
All men are brothers. Not  
peas in a pod, not faceless items  
all of an eating society, not  
machined units all of something  
called society, but brothers—  
men differing but bound.

All men are brothers. Not identical twins but ordinary brothers under God, no two alike or equal but each entitled to God's love, his fellowman's respect and equal law.

# BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT HAS DONE MUCH

February is Brotherhood month, the Sunday nearest Lincoln's birthday is Brotherhood Sunday and the week following is Negro History Week. All these observatnces were started after World War I. The idea of Brotherhood Sunday and month were conceived following the rise and spread of anti-Negro, anti-Jewish and anti-Catholic sentiment during the early twenties. 2-14-57  
The month of February was selected because the greatest advance





—Herald Staff Photo by John Pineda

## 'Brotherhood Buggy' Specially Built for Mission

... by Rev. and Mrs. Ashton Jones, Atlanta 'pilgrims'

# Brotherhood Is Life Goal Of Visiting Atlanta Quakers

A couple who talk, live and "drive" Brotherhood is spending Brotherhood Week in Miami and will speak publicly on the subject in two churches and Bayfront Park Sunday.

They are the Rev. and Mrs. Ashton Jones, from Atlanta.

Billing themselves as "Pilgrims for World Brotherhood," the couple has spent 26 years touring 20 countries in special "Brotherhood Cars."

They've worn out four cars and they built their latest one themselves in Detroit over a truck chassis. It is somewhat like a house trailer, but it has loudspeakers over which the Joneses can preach their Brotherhood message and numerous Brotherhood symbols are painted on the outside.

"love." On the sides are such slogans as "World Brotherhood or No World" and pictures of a white hand and a black hand in a firm clasp.

The Rev. Mr. Jones has been kidnapped, threatened beaten and shot at for his activities.



Edited by ADON TAFT

thinks Brotherhood has come a long way in those years and he has had a part in the achievement.

"We have had a wonderful reaction on the part of most people," he added.

He sees war and racial prejudice as the biggest two hinderances to Brotherhood.

"To understand Brotherhood rightly and to practice it sincerely would end wars and all preparations for wars," the Rev. Mr. Jones declared. "It would mean the end of slavery and the end of all religious and social bickerings."

The Rev. Mr. Jones began as a Methodist minister, then shifted to the Congregational Church. Later he worked for the Near East Relief Foundation and then became interested in the Society of Friends (Quakers). He joined them because he felt "they

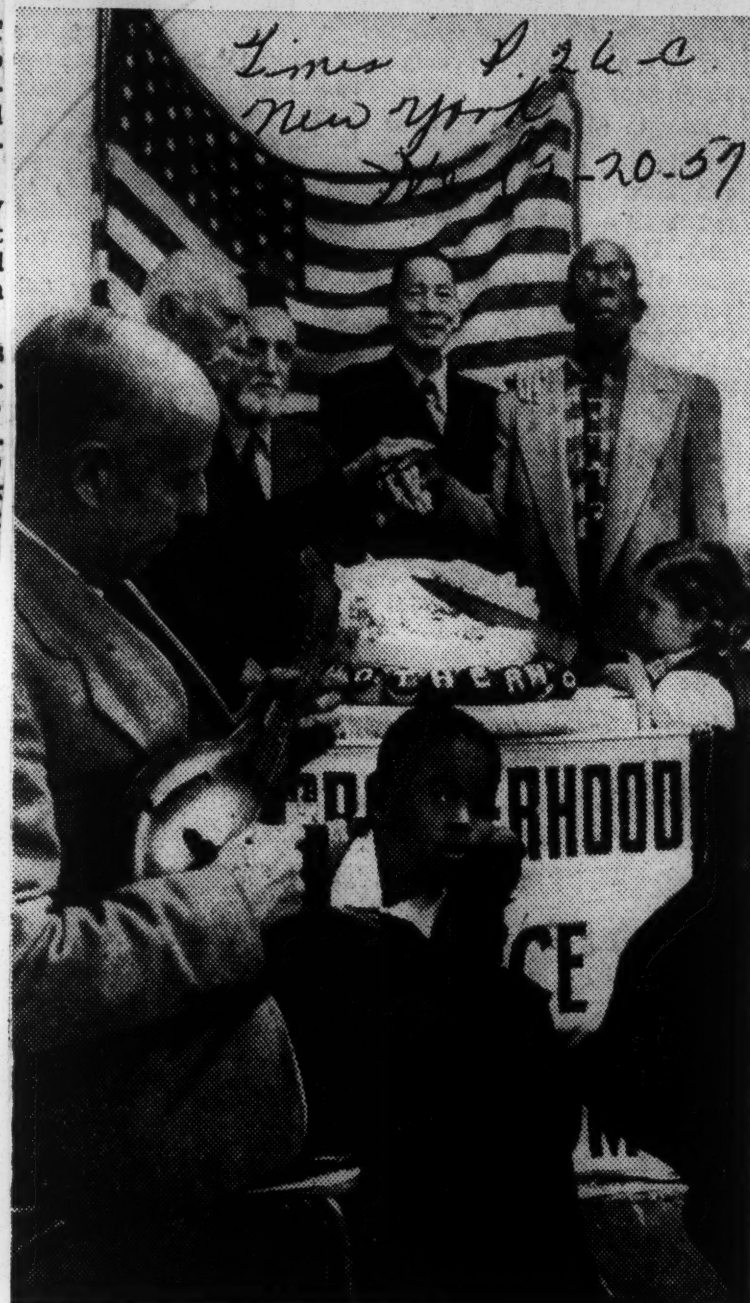
truly practice Brotherhood and love more than any other religious group."

His wife is the daughter of a Methodist minister who taught school before she married the Rev. Mr. Jones and joined in his Brotherhood crusade.

As the couple travels, they pause with people they meet to help farm, paint, build a house, or anything to earn their keep.

Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Jones will preach at the 11 a.m. service at Mt. Zion (Negro) Baptist Church and the 7 p.m. service at St. John's (Negro) Baptist Church. He will speak at the bandshell in Bayfront Park at 3 p.m.

## Oldtimers Ask 52-Week Brotherhood



The New York Times

Celebrants of Brotherhood Week at the Home of Old Israel are, standing from left: Clement Bayan, 98; Meyer Pomerantz, 93; Harry Yi-wong, 69, and Richard Gardner, 75. Cutting the cake is Gail Zimmerman, 4. Guitarist is Fred Buck, and the 4-year-old at his knee is Eugene Carter.

A plea that brotherhood be observed all the time rather than only one week a year was expressed yesterday by an elderly woman, as other oldtimers nodded their heads.

The place was the Home of Old Israel at 70 Jefferson Street on the Upper East Side. More than 300 senior citizens ranging in age from 65 to 98 were present for the home's ninth annual celebration of Brotherhood Week. Among the guests were Protestants and Roman Catholics from the

Hudson Guild, Negroes from the Salvation Army's Red Shield Club and Chinese men and women from the Golden Age Club.

The day-long celebration included a mass pledge of allegiance by the oldsters, with the accents of Poland, Russia, Germany, Ireland and other countries mingling in harmony. There also was folk singing and dancing, and the cutting of a huge layer cake that was decorated with flowers and the word "Brotherhood."



## Religious Notes

### Interacial Brotherhood Hour Sunday At Tulane

*Mon 2-11-57*  
TULANE AVENUE BAPTIST Church, 1719 Tulane Avenue will observe, through its brotherhood, its Annual Interacial Brotherhood Hour Sunday, Feb. 17, 1957 at 3:00 P.M. Dr. Fuller B. Saunders, pastor of Central Baptist Church will be the principal speaker, Theme "Demonstrative Christian Brotherhood - The Answer to A World Of Strife." Chairman of the publicity committee, Bro. Elvin Montgomery is anticipating a large representation from different nationalities in the city. Music will be rendered by the Male Chorus and other visiting artists. Committee chairmen are: Bros. A. L. Thornton, F. B. Williams, Dr. E. T. M. Devore, Bros. F. F. Stemly, Frank Brown, L. J. Nicholas, Lee Baren Yelton, Arthur Levy, Willie White, F. X. Francois, Elijah Williams, Charles L. Peters, Sr., president and Rev. K. Alfred Sloan, pastor.

### CHRISTIANS URGED TO STAMP OUT BIAS

*New York*  
Several Clerics Preach on Racial Issue—McCracken Calls for Sober Analysis

*Mon 2-11-57*  
A wider application of Christian principles to race relations was urged yesterday by several New York clergymen.

Belief in the fatherhood of God commits the Christian to belief in the brotherhood of man, the Rev. Dr. Robert J. McCracken declared at Riverside Church.

He said that "in days like these nobody can believe in the brotherhood of man and be comfortable," for belief "carries with it social implications and moral obligations."

He challenged his listeners to "think soberly about what is

going on in this country in the matter of race relations and see how much peace of mind you have left."

"The newspapers carry a sorry tale of violence, mob action, economic sanctions, Christian ministers who have had to resign their charges, and the re-emergence of the Ku Klux Klan," he said.

On the credit side of the ledger, he praised the Supreme Court rulings outlawing segregation in the public schools and on public conveyances. And he observed that "the nation as a whole is slowly but surely moving away from discrimination and segregation."

#### Finlay Notes Lincoln Example

The Rev. Dr. Terence J. Finlay saw a contradiction between the actions of Christians and the Christian concept that God does not belong to any particular nation or race.

Preaching at St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Park Avenue and Fifty-first Street, he noted the celebration on Tuesday of Lincoln's birthday.

"Lincoln had a conception of the greatness of God and His love for all men," he said. "Today, as we honor his memory, we see a great nation made up of people from all over the world. Surely there is no place for a tribal God in these United States of America."

The Rev. Dr. Albert J. Penner suggested that Christians be extremely critical of their viewpoint on race relations. He preached at the Broadway Congregational Church, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street.

Dr. Penner advised a "conscious effort to widen the circle of our friendships to include people of another race or country or religion."

### Women's Council Brotherhood Luncheon Feb. 23

*Mon 2-14-57*  
WASHINGTON, D. C. — The annual Brotherhood Luncheon of the

National Council of Negro Women will take place Saturday, February 23, 1957 at the Continental Hotel, Capitol Plaza-Room Washington, D. C. at 12:30 P. M. The guest of honor this year is Madame Felisa Rincon de Gautier, Mayor and City Manager of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Mrs. William T. Mason, president of the National Council of Negro Women stated: "The National Brotherhood Committee of the National Council of Negro Women affords the Washington community a rare treat in honoring Madame Gautier, one of the distinguished women on the inter-American continent. Her achievements in what is primarily a man's field, support the theory that more women should seek positions of City Manager for their natural assets as homemakers, housekeepers, and budgeteers is invaluable in this field."

During the Brotherhood Luncheon, Mrs. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Alabama will be a guest to receive an award.

Mrs. Aliene C. Ewell is chairman of the Brotherhood Committee of the National Council of Negro Women. Mrs. Muriel Alexander is chairman of the Program Committee. They will be assisted by a committee of hostesses who will be announced later with final details of other participants on the program for Saturday, February 23, 1957, Capitol Plaza-Room, Continental Hotel, Washington, D. C.

## Be Concerned at What Is Not Happening in North, Says Brotherhood Speaker

*Des Moines, Iowa*  
*Thurs. 2-21-57*  
Grown Big

Dr. Alvin D. Loving of the department of education at Flint College, Flint, Mich., in the first of a series of three Brotherhood Week talks in Des Moines this week, told an audience at Roosevelt High School assembly Monday that it is inevitable that segregation "will leave a permanent American scene."

The speaker defined desegregation as "the right for all young people of all races to sit together in the same classroom."

"But integration is participation on the part of all . . . the recognition that the people of America are a oneness."

Integration, Dr. Loving said, is the problem of many northern communities.

#### Prediction

In a lively question period following his talk, Dr. Loving predicted that the situation in the south "would get worse before it gets better."

"But there are many souths, not just one," he said. "I predict that in 15 years, as an American Negro, I will be freer to have a home in Dallas or Birmingham than I would in the suburban north."

"The southern white knows the Negro's potential. In the north this is not always so," he said.

#### Homes

"I would advise you not to be concerned so much about what is happening in the south as what is not happening in the north," he said.

The Negro should have the right to live where he can afford to live and would like for his family to live, he said.

Realty boards should take the leadership in giving minorities this right, he said. The human rights commissions of cities should take the responsibility of public education necessary to bring this about.

His own education in Detroit's schools, he said, had "not necessarily been a happy experience." But he lives now in mutual respect with white neighbors. His children are being spared many of the hurts that had been a common part of his boyhood, he said.

"For America has grown big, and she has looked at herself. All her problems are not solved, but she is still looking at herself," he said.

Dr. Loving, one of the principal speakers at Brotherhood Week meetings here, Monday spoke also at St. John's Lutheran Church and Drake University Monday afternoon.

At St. John's, Dr. Loving spoke at a meeting of about 200 persons sponsored by the women's division of the Des Moines chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Before the recent supreme court decision desegregating schools, Dr. Loving said, there was "segregation by law in the South."

"There still is segregation by housing in the North," he added.

#### Stresses Difference

Dr. Loving stressed the difference between desegregation and integration.

"Integration is the participation of that youngster in the social activities of that group, of being accepted. There is a big difference."

Integration, he added, is a problem of many northern communities.

"There have been too many gentlemen's agreements, too much silent acquiescence" regarding the Negro's role in society in the past, Dr. Loving said.

Dr. Loving, who returned last fall from a 12-month state department education mission in India, said the "Asians distrust and are suspicious of American democracy."

"This is true because legal segre-



gation in the United States makes Negroes, Dr. Loving said:

us a 'white democracy' and Asians and Indians had enough of that under periods of colonization," Dr. Loving said.

Asians also fear the United States because "we are the most powerful nation in the world—and they fear power—and because we have the H-bomb," Dr. Loving said.

Dr. Loving decried the "Negro stereotype" as depicted in movies of minstrel shows shown in Asia, and the use of words and phrases offensive to any minority groups.

America has failed to keep Asian countries informed of its progress in racial problems, Dr. Loving said. News of a derogatory nature is quickly spread but good news seldom is, he added.

#### Still Looking

"America has grown big and has looked at herself," Dr. Loving said. "All of her problems have not been solved but she is still looking for solutions."

"All America has to do is to remove the pattern of segregation and make each individual equal and the problems of the world will resolve themselves."

"It is a challenge and a responsibility for each of us. What will you do about it?"

Mrs. Frank Eyerly presided at the St. John's Church meeting. Invocation was given by Rabbi Isaac Nadoff of the Bethel Jacob Synagogue. Mrs. Ralph Hitz, general chairman of the Brotherhood Week tea, gave the welcoming address. The closing prayer was given by Mrs. Mary Alice Nichols.

State Senator George O'Malley (Dem., Des Moines) described brotherhood as giving to "others the rights and respects that we would want for ourselves." He asked for observance of brotherhood principles "not only this week but in the 51 weeks ahead."

#### "Without Fanfare"

At Drake, Dr. Loving talked informally to a small group representing the student-faculty council for religious education. He said that more than 200 communities in the south have integrated their schools "without fanfare and headlines."

In answer to a question about churches and their acceptance of

"It is often said that there is more segregation at 11 o'clock each Sunday morning than at any other time during the week."

Jestingly, he added, that a friend of his had proposed a "hate week."

#### "Out of Our Systems"

"Then we would have one week in which we hate everybody and everything and get it out of our systems," he explained, "and then go on loving each other the 51 remaining weeks of the year."

In another Brotherhood Week observance Monday night, Albert Berkowitz, president of the Des Moines Tension Envelope Corp., spoke at the Mens Club meeting at Grave Methodist Church.

#### Work Reviewed

He reviewed the work of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and its Des Moines branch and spoke on the meaning of Brotherhood, with particular emphasis on prejudice, tolerance and understanding.

"The right to be different is an essential to freedom," he said. "It is one of the basic facts upon which the idea of brotherhood is founded. It is equally a basic foundation upon which true democracy rests."

The last two showed only too plainly what we meant by condition. One of our prized possessions is a letter written during the war by a tennis player. He said he had come to realize what we meant by condition. He didn't know how well conditioned he was, but he knew that after two months in the army he wouldn't get tired playing tennis. And before Uncle Sam got him, the fellow had trouble going three hard sets.

Then there are no professional shows around here to give a fellow a goal to shoot at. Morton Graves and the guys of his time knew if they got good enough they could make some money, but now there just isn't any such thing.

The amateur boxer also learned a lot from watching the pros and sometimes picked one to copy. But there hasn't been a professional fight around here for years. Yet, people say why don't our local kids learn how to box? Think we have written the answer.

#### Basketball

Wilt Chamberlain gets only eleven

points and has a bad night; proves the guy is really human and not some superman. Now the boys of the Celtics want to ban Wilt. Maybe he wouldn't if his team had drafted the guy. What a team he and Bill Russell would make.

And it looks as if we are wrong on our version of the Bill Russell game next month. If everybody shows up there will be enough professional stars to insure quite a lively evening and maybe a good ball game.

Feb. 17 To Feb. 23—

## Alabama Groups Prepare For Brotherhood Week Observance

The biggest observance of National Brotherhood Week Alabama has ever seen is being planned for next week.

More than 1500 public, private and parochial schools, as well as hundreds of churches in the state, will stress the theme of "Brotherhood for Peace and Freedom—Believe It, Live It, Support It" during the week of Feb. 17-23.

Serving as Alabama chairman of "Brotherhood Week," which is being sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, will be Thomas W. Martin, chairman of the board of the Alabama Power Co.

Dr. I. F. Simmons, superintendent of Jefferson County schools, is national chairman of "Brotherhood Week" for education.

One of the outstanding highlights of the week's observance in Alabama will be a state-wide Conference on Citizenship on Feb. 22 at Tuscaloosa.

The principal speaker at the one-day institute, which will have as its theme, "The Voting Citizen," will be Dr. Dumont F. Kenny, national program director of the NCCJ from New York City.

The keynote address of the conference will be delivered by Charles Trimmier of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce.

Others participating on the program will be Dr. J. H. Chitwood, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Tuscaloosa; Dr. Joseph Asher, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, Tuscaloosa; the Rev. Michael F. Mulvey, chaplain of St. Francis Chapel, University of Alabama, and Walter Wiseman, staff member of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency.

Dr. Houston Cole, president of Jacksonville State College, will

preside over the formal opening conference are the Alabama Chamber of Commerce, Alabama Junior Chamber of Commerce, Alabama American Legion, Alabama Education Assn., Alabama Labor Council, Alabama Congress of Parents and Teachers, Alabama Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Associated Industries of Alabama, Alabama League of Women Voters and the Alabama region of the NCCJ.

The observance of "Brotherhood Week" in Birmingham will be marked by a number of events, including a program this Tuesday at the Kiwanis Club.

Furman Smith, co-chairman of the Atlanta executive committee of the NCCJ, will speak following a luncheon at the Tutwiler. His topic will be "The Responsibilities of Brotherhood."

Mr. Smith is an outstanding Catholic layman, civic leader and attorney.

Also Friday night, Temple Beth-El on Highland-av will be host at a special "Brotherhood



**BROTHERHOOD SPEAKER—Furman Smith.**

Week" service presided over by Rabbi Abraham J. Mesch.

Guests of honor at this service will be members of The First Methodist Church of Sylacauga. The Rev. Dan C. Whitsett is pastor of that congregation.

Co-sponsors of the Tuscaloosa



# Race Relations Daily World Stand Brings Ike G. Carver Award

Thurs. 1-10-57  
Atlanta, Ga.  
WASHINGTON (ANP) — The George Washington Carver Memorial Institute gold award "for outstanding contributions to the betterment of race relations and human welfare," was awarded to President Eisenhower last week.

Syracuse University Chancellor William P. Tolley presented the plaque to the President.

"I am very proud and happy to have it," Eisenhower said as he received the gold award.

Tolley told the President: "Perhaps no one in history has enjoyed such confidence of the colored peoples of the world. We know how much you have done to restore the balance of justice, to increase the measure of understanding and to strengthen the foundation of brotherhood."

The award, in honor of the late Dr. George Washington Carver, has been presented to outstanding persons in bettering race relations for 12 years. The institute, bearing Dr. Carver's name is an educational one with headquarters in Washington.

## Ike Gets Carver Award For Race Contribution

Journal + Constitution P. 7-d  
Sun. 2-6-57

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—President Eisenhower Saturday received with pride the George Washington Carver Memorial Institute's gold medal for his "outstanding contribution to the betterment of race relations and human welfare."

Mr. Eisenhower, first president to receive the annual award, was presented with the medal by William P. Tolley, chancellor of Syracuse University and chairman of the award committee.

Mr. Eisenhower said he was "very proud" to receive the award.

\* \* \*

TOLLEY TOLD the President in a brief White House ceremony that "No one in history has enjoyed such confidence of the colored peoples of the world."

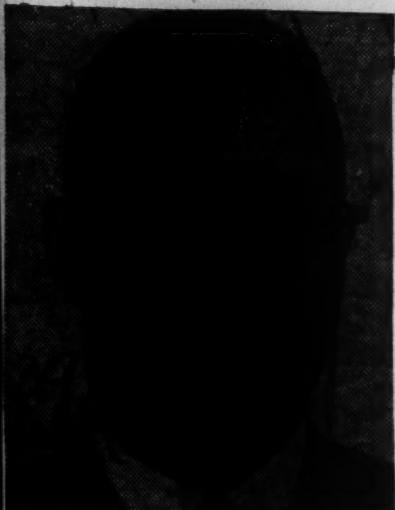
He said it was especially appropriate to honor "one who has done so much to restore the balance of justice, increase the measure of understanding and to strengthen the foundations of brotherhood."

Robert V. Hobday, president of the institute, and other institute officials were on hand for the ceremony.



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CALIFORNIA



**Interne** Charles J. Patterson of Cleveland has been awarded the 1957 internship in intergroup relations by the Council for Civic Unity of San Francisco. Mr. Patterson began his work in San Francisco on Oct. 21. 10-21-57



# CHRISTIAN FAITH AND HUMAN RELATIONS FIRST CONFERENCE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

## Christianity v. Jim Crow

The title sounded harmless, but of 4,500 Southern Protestant clergymen invited, only 100 attended the first conference on Christian Faith and Human Relations held in Nashville last week by the Tennessee Council of Churches and the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen. Those who came and many who did not knew their reasons well: to the troubled South, human relations mean race relations, and to many white Southern pastors, the No. 1 problem is how to preach Christianity while Jim Crow sits in the congregation.

Dr. Benjamin Mays, Negro president of Atlanta's Morehouse College, stated the case clearly for the clergymen (three-fourths of them white, the rest Negro) who showed up. "We speak the same language . . . worship the same God . . . and fight for the same flag . . . Wouldn't it have been wonderful [of the 1954 school desegregation ruling] if the church had led the Supreme Court? But the church didn't lead, and it didn't follow. We lack the moral courage to act." For the next two days, on the desegregated Methodist campus of Scarritt College for Christian Workers and in the buildings of the Vanderbilt University Divinity School, also desegregated, the churchmen sought sources of courage and plans of action.

Testimony that the South's Protestant churches have not totally ignored the race issue came from Dr. Herman Long, director of the race relations department of the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches. He estimated that there is a minimum of 160 unsegregated Christian churches in the South. Further, he said, there are interracial ministerial associations in some 20 Southern cities, e.g., Richmond, Nashville. But in "about 20" churches and institutions, white ministers who have tried "to exert a positive . . . Christian leadership" in racial issues have been "displaced."

**In Case of Fire.** Dr. Merrimon Cuninggim, dean of the Perkins School of Theology at Southern Methodist University, ticked off the South's "moth-eaten and decrepit" defenses of segregation (e.g., "The Negroes lack our standards in health, morality and marital fidelity"), scoffed in answer: "Then, if so, let's get to work on them. What do we do when the house catches fire, even the back room? Take a walk? . . . Most of us are getting tired of seeing ministers and laymen react as Southerners first and Christians second."

In four seminars the clergymen took up the problem of acting like Christians first. Some proposed answers: more seminary

training in interracial work; Negro and white congregations should exchange ministers occasionally; church members should be sent to interracial conferences. White and Negro ministers should bring their congregations together for joint counseling before school integration begins, as Nashville clergymen plan to do before the first-grade classes of their city's schools are desegregated next September. Protestant churches should sponsor lectures on the focal points of whites' fears—intermarriage, Negro health and morals, etc.—as New Orleans Roman Catholic churches have done.

**Two Worlds.** Montgomery's Dr. Martin Luther King (TIME, Feb. 18) wound up the conference with a challenge to clergymen of both races. To Negro pastors he said: "We have the responsibility of freeing our white brother from the bondage of crippling fears." To the white majority: "The nation is looking to the white minister in the South for leadership. I am aware of the difficulties that many white ministers confront. But in spite of these difficulties, the Christian minister must remember that he is a citizen of two worlds. Not only must he answer to the mores, but he must give account to God. He must again and again hear the words of Paul ringing across the centuries: 'Be not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind.'"

Leaving Scarritt College's Wightman Chapel, where they received communion from white and from Negro clergymen, the pastors were not all optimistic about the jobs they faced. A North Carolina preacher summed up the conference for the 300 who came and for the 4,000 who did not: "I always felt there were many others in the South that felt as I did, but I was never sure. Now I know that there are at least 200 others."



# Rev. Coleman Delegate To Faith Meet

Rev. R. W. Coleman left Monday morning by plane for Nashville, Tenn., as a delegate to the Conference on "Christian Faith and Human Relations".

The meeting is being held at University Center, Nashville, April 23-25.

The conference will be inter-denominational and inter-racial under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Council of Churches. This conference is prophetic of the emerging into pre-eminence of the Spirit of Christ in the deep South.

Among the speakers are: Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse college, Rev. Luther King, Montgomery, Ala., Rev.

W. L. Smith, pastor of University Baptist Church, Austin, Texas.

There will be delegates from 16 states, and most of the Theological Seminaries. Dr. Coleman will represent the Louisiana State Missionary Baptist General Association, Rev. Thos. Nelson Washington, president.



# Church Leaders Study Aid for Race Relations

*Post Times Herald Washington, D.C.*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 3. (AP) — World Christian leaders today considered steps for giving concrete aid to individual churches in improving racial relationships.

A two-fold plan was placed before the central committee of the World Council of Churches providing for:

- The appointment of a full-time roving consultant to work with churches and church organizations in ironing out "racial and ethnic tensions" in their areas.

- The inauguration of full-scale studies into "the Biblical and theological bases" of proper racial relationships set forth in Christian teachings.

The report was presented by the Rev. Dr. J. Oscar Lee, a New York specialist on the subject, who recently completed a world-wide survey on racial conditions for the council.

It said that racial tensions were one of the most "serious problems in the life of the churches themselves and in the societies to which the churches must render their Christian witness."

One special phase of the problem has been brought up by the Right Rev. Ambrose Reeves of Johannesburg, South Africa, who asked the council for a judgment on whether that country's apartheid policy of segregation was or was not "morally defensible."

"Regretfully, I have been driven to the conclusion that apartheid is both unethical and immoral," he said. "It is important that we consider... what steps can be taken in the World Council to give a clear answer on this thing."

The council's policy-making meeting also heard a report from Francis P. Miller of Charlottesville, Va., tracing far-flung activities in "ecumenical education."

This involves training institutes, youth camps and various other educational activities on the Christian unity movement.

"It seems," Miller said, "that the next step in ecumenical education will be accompanied by a ground swell of lay commitment for the renewal and unity... of the church."



## Nationalities Banquet, At Statler Hotel, Attracts Interracial Crowd

WASHINGTON.— (ANP) — A unique feature of the Inaugural festivities was the Nationalities banquet in the main ballroom of the Statler Hotel last night.

The celebrated affair which took on the air of the United Nations was attended by some two-thousand people including a number of Negroes. The 13-course menu consisted of food from as many countries.

The dinner was started with Gefilte fish (Jewish fish balls), next came Kanapki (Ukrainian canapies), the Minestrone Milanese (Italian vegetable soup), Aceituna Y Apio, Espana (Spanish Celery and Olives), La Supreme De Poularde De Bresse (French Breast of Chicken Supreme), Lebfraumilch, blue nun label, 1953, H. Sichel Soehne (German wine), Toltott Papriks (Hungarian stuffed peppers; Kalafior po Polsku (cauliflower Polish style) Holloniki Salata me Tiri (Greek salad with cheese), Kolace (Slovak sweet bread), Marojenoe (Russian ice cream), Baklava (Balkan-Negro Eastern pastry and finally Kaheve (Arabic coffee).

The guests were entertained with a lengthy program composed of both American and foreign artists. Beside the American numbers there was a performance by a Lithuanian dancing group, a group of selections by a Polish vocalists, a few numbers by the Greek Orthodox choir and tenor selections by a Jewish recording artist.

Among Negroes attending were Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pearson and Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Austin of Durham, N. C.; W. J. Shaw, C. R. Yates, U. L. Jones of Atlanta, and Miss Cleopatra Love of Macon, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Townes, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Bradshaw of Richmond, Va.

Also in attendance as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Val Washington were the Liberian Ambassador and Mrs. George Padmore; the American Ambassador to Liberia and Mrs. Asa Spaulding of Durham, N.C.; Mrs. George Haines, Casopolis, Mich.; Miss Cynthia Canady, Mrs. C. K. Brown and Dr. Samuel Bullock, all of Washington.

# Race Relations Committee Considered Plans Race Relations Committee For D.C.

Establishment of a standing "watchdog" committee dealing with racial discrimination in District government operations is under consideration.

District Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin confirmed this yesterday.

He said he had given two District officials and two citizens the job of making recommendations for a possible "committee or commission on human relations."

District Personnel officer Henry F. Hubbard is chairman of the four-member "working committee." Other members are corporation counsel Chester H. Gray; Julius W. Hobson, vice-president of the Federation of Civic Associations, parent body of neighborhood Negro groups; and Sterling Tucker, executive secretary of the Washington Urban League. The latter is an affiliate of a national organization that seeks to assure wider job opportunities for Negroes.

Hubbard said yesterday his committee might hold its first meeting Monday and might come up with a draft of a plan around the first of November, seeking to define the function and scope of a watch dog group.

McLaughlin, president of the three-member Board of District Commissioners, said he felt there was a need for such a committee. He said, "There is a need for improvement in the matter of non-discrimination" as regards employment.

However, McLaughlin made it clear that he was speaking for himself and that the idea was in a preliminary stage with no commitments by the Commissioners that they would establish such a group. McLaughlin said that in November, 1953, the District government issued an order prohibiting racial discrimination in employment—a move taken prior to a similar one taken by the Federal Govern-

ment. However, he said, unlike the Federal Government, the District government has not followed up its order as well as it might have.

The other two Commissioners declined to express views. Commissioner David B. Kar-rick said he would have to study the idea before giving an opinion. Engineer Commissioner A. C. Welling, a newcomer to the District government as of August, said that as to the discrimination aspect he "did not have the feel of the situation as yet."

There is some feeling that such a committee should be an advisory educational group with supervisory rather than grievance machinery. Others feel the proposed group might have somewhat stronger authority.

Tucker said he envisions the committee as exercising three functions:

- Assist with the policy of non-discrimination in hiring and promotion. The District Personnel Office reported Friday it had not even a vague idea of the number of Negroes among the District government's 21,700 employees.

- "Police" the District government's contracts with firms supplying goods and services in an effort to eliminate whatever discriminatory practices such private businesses may practice. This would be akin to the function exercised by the President's Committee on Government Contracts under Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

- Carry on an educational effort "by trying to implement a better climate of race relations" within the community at large.

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Plans are about complete for the establishment of a "watchdog" committee on race relations by the government of the District of Columbia, according to an announcement made this week by District Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin.

A small working-committee has been appointed to recommend possible membership on the permanent committee. The working group is composed of District Personnel Officer Henry F. Hubbard, Corporation Counsel Chester H. Gray, Julius W. Hobson, vice-president of the Federation of Civic associations and Sterling Tucker, executive secretary of the Washington Urban League.

This committee expects to draft plans for the proposed organization by the first of next month. It was pointed out, however, that the idea is still in the preliminary stage.

Some feel that such a committee should be an advisory educational group with supervisory, rather than grievance, machinery. Others feel that it might have stronger authority.

The Urban League representative feels that it should have three functions:

- (1) It should assist with the policy of non-discrimination in hiring and promotions.

- (2) It should "police" the district government contracts with firms supplying goods and services in an effort to eliminate whatever discriminatory practices such private business may practice.

- (3) It should carry on an educational effort by trying to implement a better climate of race relations within the community at large.

The district government issued an order in 1953 prohibiting racial discrimination in employment. This movement took place just prior to a similar one issued by the federal government.

But, according to Commissioner McLaughlin, the district government has not followed up this order as well as it might have, or as well as the federal government.

McLaughlin is president of the three-man commission responsible for running the government of the District of Columbia.

The other two commissioners declined to comment on the new proposal. Commissioner David B. Kar-rick claimed that he would have to study the idea before giving an opinion. And Commissioner A. C. Welling, a newcomer to the group, said he did not have the feel of the (discrimination) situation as yet.

The personnel office reported that the district government has 21,000 employees but it had not the slightest idea of how many were Negroes.



To Italy—Avon Kir-  
land, Clerk  
of the Court from Jack-  
sonville, Fla., is participat-  
ing in the annual foreign  
travel program of the Ex-  
perimental International  
Living. Kirland will live  
in the home of an Italian  
family in Genoa for part of  
his eight weeks abroad.



**Legder Defines Policies***Herald P. 21-6***Interracial Council***Ad. 1-19-57***Is Moving to Miami***Miami Herald*

Miami will become headquarters for the Florida council on human relations, because of the growing importance of this area in state affairs, Miss Alice MacVicar said Friday.

Miss MacVicar, who heads the Dade County council for community relations, said the state organization is not out to desegregate this community as rapidly as possible.

"It is important that Dade County citizens know the true objectives of the Florida council," said Miss MacVicar.

"It is not coming here, as reported, to impose this or that course of action. It could not.

"An orderly desegregation of our schools, under the law, is the duty of the school authorities. Educational organizations, such as the Florida council on human relations, can only strive through educational means to create the atmosphere in which necessary changes can be made in an orderly and peaceful manner."

The Florida council has been operating from Daytona Beach, but its directors voted last fall to move to Miami in the near future. The decision was announced to the membership at a meeting this week.

The interracial group was formed to promote understanding between groups.

**Okell Asks Mercy For Race Agitator***P. 1*

By HENRY RENO  
Herald Staff Writer

With an assist from City Attorney George S. Okell, who urged "extreme leniency," Miami's race agitator, Fred B. Hockett, got off with a \$25 fine Thursday in City Court.

Hockett and two companions, Frank L. Foster Jr. and James N. McSwinney, pleaded guilty to a cross burning incident last February at the home of a Negro who moved into a white neighborhood.

Okell told Judge Mitchell Goldman that Hockett had been punished sufficiently by having to appeal his previous conviction, which was reversed in Circuit Court. On the first occasion, Hockett drew a \$1,000 fine and 120 days in jail.

His fight to void this sentence has cost him more than \$2,000, Okell told Judge Goldman.

The city attorney said Hockett has burned no more crosses since the incident that caused his arrest and has withdrawn from all segregationist activity.

(Herald files show Hockett was twice accused of picketing Legree's home after the cross burning incident — once in March and once in June. He also spoke at several segregationist meetings after the incident.)

Suggesting that a \$25 fine be levied, Okell said Miami has accomplished its aim in putting an end to racial violence.

"I don't think a heavier fine

would accomplish any more than has already been accomplished," Okell said.

Hockett and his companions came into court on amended charges growing out of the cross burning. Earlier charges, on which they were convicted, were thrown out as being too loosely drawn.

After the three defendants pleaded guilty to cross burning, Okell dropped all other charges.

**Respect Law In Disputes**  
*Herald P. 13-7*  
**Collins Urges**  
*Washington Post*

MIAMI BEACH, Dec. 14 (INS) — Florida Gov. Leroy Collins today urged the United States to solve human relations problems "through understanding, an abiding respect for the law and through maintaining our lines of communication with men of good will everywhere."

Collins, in a message from Tallahassee, told the 44th annual meeting of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith that the organization has made "valuable contributions to the progress of human relations based on these concepts."

He added:

"Your organization has been

an integral part of our American scene for nearly half a century. In helping to advance the status and the security of American Jewry, you have simultaneously translated into action those ideals of American democracy that esteem the dignity of man."

The conference was told yesterday that religious discrimination, particularly in resort and hotel areas, is "a national institution and an American tragedy."

Henry Edward Schultz of New York City, the league's national chairman, made the comment in reading a 120-page study which charged that "the U.S. seems to suffer from a kind of international pre-eminence insofar as hotel bigotry is concerned."

"Many states do have laws barring discrimination by places of public accommodation," including, by definition, hotels. However, most of the statutes are dead letters, more honored by breach than observance," the study said.

The report offered these comments on areas affected by discrimination:

• Employment — Discrimination has hurt the entire Nation as well as the individual concerned and his family.

• Education — Discrimination has more lasting and far-reaching effects than prejudice in employment. It creates artificial barriers among youth, frustrates them and limits their potential.

• Housing — Discrimination corrupts the country's richest resources: its people.



**HOCKETT**



**FABISINSKI IS CHAIRMAN****Race Relations Advisory  
Body Named by Collins**

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 6 (AP)—Gov. LeRoy Collins today announced appointment of the five-man advisory commission on race relations created by the new legislature.

Collins appointed retired Escambia County Circuit Judge L. L. Fabinski, who headed two previous race relations groups, as chairman of the new commission.

Other members are Dr. Doak S. Campbell, former president of Florida State University; J. R. E. Lee Jr., vice president of Florida State University; J. Lewis Hall of Tallahassee, member of the House of Governors of the Florida Bar, and member of the United Negro College Fund; and Mr. Luther Melton of Miami, former member of the State Board of Control and also a member of the original legal study committee.

Fabinski headed the legal study committee appointed by Collins last year which, among other actions, recommended the pupil assignment law which was passed by a special session of the Legislature.

After the legislation was passed, Collins appointed a race relations committee, again headed by Fabinski, to advise him in relation to his duties under the new legislation.

Collins said, "The functions of the commission will be of extreme importance to the state. I feel that we are very fortunate to have the services of these citizens. It will be their responsibility to keep under continuous study our needs in this field."

"These needs," he said, "will go beyond assisting in protecting the state's interest in litigation which may arise from time to time, and beyond advising the governor in respect to the exercise of the broad powers conferred upon him."

"Their duties will encompass the development of plans for the advancement of the welfare of our Negro citizens, including their opportunities for educational, health and economic improvement, voting, alien clearance, the suppression of hate and bigotry, and generally the promotion of good and harmonious relationships between all races," Collins said.



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FIELD FOUNDATION, INC.

## \$10,000 Grant For Chicago Urban League Relations Study

CHICAGO — The Field Foundation, Inc., of New York City, has announced a grant of \$10,000 to the Chicago Urban League for the purpose of conducting a two-year apprenticeship training program in intergroup relations.

Announcement of the grant was made by Maxwell Hahn, Executive Vice President of the Foundation in a letter to Edwin C. Berry, Executive Director of the League. Accompanying the letter was the Foundation's check for \$5,000. The second \$5,000 installment is to be forwarded to the Chicago Urban League on May 1, 1958.

The Foundation's action followed by just one month Mr. Berry's written request for the \$10,000 grant.

### GRATEFULNESS SHOWN

"We are profoundly grateful to the Foundation," stated Berry, "for making it possible for us to partially alleviate a critical condition which has existed for some time among all intergroup relations agencies.

"Faced with constantly growing staff needs, these agencies have been faced with dire situations emanating from the dearth of trained people. Like the Chicago Urban League, we have found ourselves financially unable to recruit and train people who have the aptitude and desire to do our work, but who lack the experience."

Under the terms of the grant, the Chicago Urban League will act as a training ground for young men and women interested in pursuing a career in the vast, interesting and vital area of race relations. Screening candidates for one full year or "on the job" training, will be recruited.

During this period the candidate would be exposed to the workings, methodology and content of each of the Urban League departments: research, employment and guidance, community services, and public education, and would also receive training in staffing lay committees, program planning and inter-agency cooperation.



## Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

### PREJUDICE IN MEDICINE

One of the less publicized areas where racial prejudice persists as a policy is the field of medicine — particularly hospitals.

Here the rule rather than the exception is to discriminate, segregate or to exclude Negroes, laymen and professionals alike.

In many communities where the whites as well as Negroes are sensitive to un-American racial policies in public agencies such as housing, transportation, and education, there is no general outcry against hospitals — even public hospitals that refuse to admit Negroes to their staffs or to their beds even in emergencies.

This hesitancy about attacking the misconduct of hospitals with the some militancy and vigor directed at schools or factories that offend stems from the mistaken notion that because most of them are privately owned and supported they are thereby protected by a certain immunity.

But this failure to expose the unethical and undemocratic practices of hospitals has left most whites unaware of a situation that is tragically incongruous in today's new social climate.

A young Negro woman was the only colored employe of a small ladies apparel shop in Chicago's loop. One day during a busy period she was stricken and fellow-workers rushed her to a nearby hospital.

Following a brief, frantic consultation with several other white-gowned gentlemen, the interne announced that the young lady had appendicitis and must be operated on immediately.

Her fellow workers left her in the hands of the physicians and rushed back to the shop with the alarming news. The owner of the establishment who had not been present when the girl

was stricken was given the news and, swept by an impulse of generosity, called the hospital upon the Chicago killing of Alvin and told them to give her the Palmer, 17-year-old high school best treatment and to spare no honor student by a gang of white teenage toughs who set out

When the girl recovered consciousness after her operation, she found herself in a luxurious private room with its own bath and television set.

Thinking immediately of the expense, she made inquiries of her nurse. "I can't afford all this," she said, "all I have is a Blue Cross."

"Don't worry," the nurse told her, "your boss called and said he'd take care of all expenses."

She was relieved to hear this and decided to take full advantage of the quarters which she learned cost \$35 per day. Her fellow-workers, too, were as

tounded when they found her in such sumptuous surroundings.

But the boss when he heard that his employe was in a \$35 per day room called the hospital and scolded them for taking advantage of him.

Hospital officials, however, told him not to worry. They told him the patient had Blue Cross and that the hospital bill would not exceed allowances provided for in the plan.

One day as the colored maid was cleaning the room, the girl remarked about how nice her boss was to provide her with the expensive room.

"I hate to tell you this, baby," the maid said, "but your boss ain't paying for all this. They ain't never had a Negro patient in here before and they put you in this room to keep you out of sight so the white patients won't get mad."

It was with reluctance that the officials prosecuted the case against J. W. Milam and Roy Bryant charged with the slaying. The whole community sought to protect them rather than seriously try to determine their guilt or innocence.

In the case of Alvin Palmer, Chicago's attitude was just the opposite. The whole city expressed indignation, and extra police were assigned to solve the case.

## Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

### TILL AND PALMER

The southern press has seized upon the Chicago killing of Alvin and the Palmer, 17-year-old high school student by a gang of white teenage toughs who set out

The community applauded the capture of young Schwartz who admitted the slaying. The officer responsible for cracking the case, Joseph Mildice, was promoted, praised and given awards.

The state's attorney, Benjamin Adamowski had the youngsters speedily indicted asking for the maximum sentence.

Yes, there is a shameful similarity in the two killings. But it is the community attitude toward the outrages that marks the difference between Money and Chicago, North and South.

One more thing: The hoodlum gang called themselves The Rebels, their colors blue and gray. They admittedly patterned themselves after the worst elements of the South. But they overlooked one detail.

They acted as some of the whites would in Mississippi, but forgot that the reaction of the Chicago community to such behavior was not like that of the people of Money.

The people of Money refused to face up to the reality of an ugly situation in their community.

They at first denied that young Till was missing as his grandfather had reported.

When his body was found, they refused to believe it was the body of the young Chicagoan.

Once the identification was established, they claimed Communists, the NAACP and finally young Till himself was responsible for his ugly fate.

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In the case of Alvin Palmer, Chicago's attitude was just the opposite. The whole city expressed indignation, and extra police were assigned to solve the case.

Further on another motor conked out and the pilot was forced to tell his passengers that the matter was serious. He explained that they were carrying too much weight to make the flight on two motors, so he ordered all baggage jettisoned.

Some complained bitterly about having their valuables cast into the sea, but the pilot was adamant. "It's either the baggage or us," he said.

The plane droned on, but it was bucking strong headwinds. The pilot and the crew huddled, then made another announcement.

"We are still carrying too much weight. We need to sacrifice about 600 more pounds. There are sixty-five of us here. Are there four men who would sacrifice their lives to save the

others?"

There was silence. Men shifted uncomfortably. Then one stood up.

"I'm a Frenchman," he announced, "and I'm willing to make the sacrifice."

With that he walked to the door, shouted "Vive la France!" and jumped.

There was another long silence. Then another man arose. "I'm from Texas, USA," he said in a booming voice. "Nobody outdoes a Texan."

"Remember the Alamo," he shouted and leaped into space. The pilot looked around. Finally a thin, red necked man pulled himself out of his seat and walked over near the door.

"I'm from Mississippi," he drawled. "We like to make sacrifices down there, too."

Suddenly he turned, cried "Regulators," grabbed the controls to his co-pilot and two Negroes and cast them overboard.

That there was no immediate danger.

## ENOC P. WATERS, JR.



## Adventures In Race Relations

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## RACE RELATIONS EXTREMES CITED

*Times-Picayune*  
Moderation Gone, Hod-  
ding Carter Says

*June 30, 57*  
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.,  
April 29 (AP) — Hodding Carter,  
Southern newspaper editor, told  
a Rutgers university group that  
there are only extremes in  
the field of race relations in the  
South.

*New Orleans Times-Picayune*  
Moderation is gone among Ne-  
groes and whites, Carter said.

Carter, a panelist at the third  
annual Rutgers academic week-  
end, said the supreme court de-  
cision on school desegregation  
has forced even the "rational  
leadership" among Southern  
whites to "fall into line."

But *Greenville (Miss.) Demo-  
crat and Times* said the fur-  
ther Southern whites are presently  
making over Negro rights will  
ultimately die.

### Sees Tremendous Progress

The South has already made  
many concessions to the Negro  
and will continue to make them  
except in the area of school de-  
segregation, he said.

Carter said the Southern Ne-  
gro had made tremendous pro-  
gress in rights and recognition  
during the past 25 years, but  
added:

"If you preach moderation in  
the South today, you can be hurt  
or even destroyed." He admitted  
that his paper's circulation had  
dropped among whites because  
of his position on desegregation.

Another panelist, Harold Flem-  
ing, executive director of the  
Southern Regional Council, said  
"astonishing progress has al-  
ready been made in giving the  
Southern Negro true equality."

### Desegregation Noted

Fleming, who noted that the  
council was an inter-racial  
group, said even Southern whites  
don't realize how extensive the  
change has been.

He said school desegregation  
had already been achieved for  
320,000 Negro and two million  
white children in the South.

A state AFL-CIO leader, Ar-  
thur Chapin, called the present  
status of the Southern Negro  
"sugar-coated slavery."

The panel discussion on race  
relations in America was spon-  
sored by student organizations  
at the state university.



## Race Relations in The United States, 1956

By ROY WILKINS, Executive Secretary

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

The continuing process of racial desegregation despite hardcore resistance in some southern states was the notable development on the race relations front in 1956. *P. 6 X 39*

Highlighting this process and directly related to it were four other outstanding events of the year: (a) the dramatic and effective mass protest against segregated seating in buses in Montgomery, Ala.; (b) the efforts of certain southern states to ban or cripple the activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by means of special state laws and court injunctions; (c) the return in significant numbers of Negro voters to the Republican party in the presidential election; and (d) the restudy and reevaluation of the segregation issue in northern communities.

The desperate measures adopted during the year by "die-hard" states to halt desegregation are testimony to the progress being made and to the recognition that compliance with the Supreme Court rulings is inevitable. *Black Dispatch*

In 1956 Negro Americans in the South gave further proof to that revealed in 1954 and 1955 that they will not be intimidated by economic reprisals, threats of violence, or violence itself. They stand firmly today in their demand that they be permitted to enjoy their citizenship rights in accordance with the guarantees of the Constitution. *Oklahoma City Okla.*

The Montgomery protest dramatized this stand and the Supreme Court opinion outlawing bus segregation won by NAACP attorneys made desegregation a reality in that city.

On the other hand, large segments of the white population of the South have been intimidated and at the present time do not dare to dissent in any degree from the position taken by rabble-rousers reinforced by the politicians. *Jan 1-4-57*

One state, Virginia, has enacted a law denying freedom of speech, through its prohibition of advocacy of integration. Alabama, Texas and Louisiana have secured injunctions in state courts which prevent the NAACP from holding meetings, soliciting members, collecting funds, or conducting organized activity of any nature.

These restrictions upon constitutional liberties threaten white Americans as well as Negroes and should receive attention from all citizens who wish America to remain free.

Our feet, as a nation, have more than a trace of clay if we hail the Hungarians for fighting for freedom while we passively ignore the denial of freedom to our Negro citizens.

The vote in the presidential election indicated, for all who care to see, that Negro citizens are losing patience with the dominance of the southern wing over the Democratic party and its arrogant insistence, year after year, that no civil rights legislation shall be enacted by the Congress.

Negro voters are tired of the filibuster in the Senate and the rule which makes it possible. They were disgusted with the manifesto through which southern congressmen and senators defied the Supreme Court ruling in the public school segregation cases. They resent the efforts of certain southern states, wholly controlled by Democrats, to defy the Supreme Court and to force Negro children to accept inferior education.

At the same time, by refusing to return completely to the Republicans, and by voting for liberal candidates of both parties for the Congress, Negro voters served notice that they expect the Republican administration to use its federal powers to protect their rights, and that they expect the Congress to pass adequate civil rights legislation.

The protection of the right to vote is the No. 1 item on the list for congressional action. With this protection, Negro and white citizens of the South could handle many of their problems at the local and state levels.

The Negro has no objection to the states' rights doctrine as long as he has a voice in the conduct of state business. Until he secures such a voice, he will continue to seek federal action and in the North he will use his vote increasingly against a system or a party that operates in such a way as to deny him his rights.

The struggle in the South served to arouse new interest in and action against longstanding, extra-legal racial discrimination and segregation in the North. In New York and other northern cities efforts were renewed to eliminate de facto segregation in the schools, to enlarge opportunities for Negro school teachers, to curtail job discrimination by employers and trade unions, and to level the barriers which restrict freedom of residence for Negro citizens.

The Negro knows that state-imposed segregation is dead even though certain elements are struggling furiously to revive it. During 1957 and succeeding years he will employ all possible approaches and techniques to attain his objective of first class citizenship.

## Look At The Calendar

(From The Christian Science Monitor)

There is a clock, figuratively, which measures the march of human events. But there is also a calendar. The clock seems ever in evidence. It takes something like a year's end to turn our eyes toward the calendar.

The clock is saying that race relations in the United States have been set back since the Supreme Court, some two years ago, began striking down laws requiring segregation in public facilities. Ugly reports of organized intimidation and economic pressure persist from areas where the court's rulings collide with the most deeply entrenched traditions of separateness. There have even been attempts on Negroes' lives—a few successful—explainable only by this atmosphere of tension. *W. P. 9*

Less tangible values have been damaged also. Tennessee has seen respected whites, concerned more about simple human fairness than about integration, roughly set upon. Alabama has seen but a handful daring to attend a dispassionate discussion of the problem in a hall prepared for a thousand—South Carolina, and editor driven from his post for sounding a note of moderation.

But let us also look at the calendar—no further back than to years recallable by millions now living. And let us look for indexes rather than for over-all statistics (which can measure, but also conceal under a blanket of abstraction).

There are probably no more accurate dials registering the very depths of racial friction than the riot and the lynching mob.

The race riot (a northern phenomenon of the city) was frequent a generation ago. According to one authority, 1919 saw riots in 26 American cities. In recent years (with a few minor exceptions) race riots have been rare.

The lynching mob (a phenomenon of the rural South) has been vanishing even more definitely. In 1953 Tuskegee Institute, which had been recording lynchings since 1882, discontinued its tally, saying that lynching was no longer a "valid index" of race relations. *Jan. 1-5-57*

For many years it was, however. For it was long rationalized not only as an instrument of rough justice but also as a means of imposing mass discipline. During the 1890's lynch mobs claimed an average of 200 victims (four-fifths Negroes), year, for the 1930's the average fell to 10; in 1952 and 1953 Tuskegee

found no lynchings at all. Let us turn to other pages on the calendar. The nature of the change suggests how things used to be.

During the past nine years:

Phi Beta Kappa entered two Negro universities and one has been recognized for the Rhodes Scholarship competition.

The major leagues opened their doors to Negro baseball players.

Ten railroad unions agreed to drop racial discrimination from their constitutions.

The American Nurses' Association and six state medical associations in hitherto segregated territory began admitting Negro members.

The American Bar Association dropped racial designations from its membership applications.

The National Press Club elected a Negro member.

The Daughters of the American Revolution lifted its racial ban on Constitution Hall.

These indexes are a few of many. But they are significant. For they record only voluntary acts by voluntary associations, demanded by no law or court decree—demanded only by the changing climate of the times.



# Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

by Enoc P. Waters

## REFLECTIONS ON DESEGREGATION

Where one sits on a bus has nothing to do with segregation. Racial segregation is requiring that members of a certain racial group sit in a specified area.

in the South the custom has been that Negroes sit in the rear of vehicles, but Negroes could have been just as effectively segregated had they been required to sit along the left side of the bus or fill up from the front to the back.

Having come to regard the rear seats of a bus as a symbol of racial inferiority, Negroes may inadvertently segregate themselves by studiously avoiding the rear and riding regularly up front.

This would force whites to sit in the rear and reinstitute jim crow but with reverse pattern.

The southern whites who set up regulations for jim crow have always been stupid. And one of their most stupid acts was to designate the rear of the bus for Negroes.

Negroes, to get to the rear of a vehicle, are forced to walk from the front, after they have paid their fare, to the back. En route they brush up against the "superior" whites, squeeze between them if the bus is crowded and tread on their feet if they're not careful.

In bad weather the front of the bus is a quagmire caused by the wet muddy feet of not only the whites who have to stand in it, but the Negroes as well.

By the time Negroes have arrived at their designated area on the bus, all the dirt and mud has been deposited in the front of the vehicle and they either stand or sit in relative comfort though jim crowed.

It would have brought much more discomfort to Negroes had they been required to sit up front and the effect so far as segregation is concerned would have been the same.

Who wants to sit on the front seat by the door where every time the bus stops to take on a passenger you're blasted by the cold winds of winter, sprayed by spring rains or choked by summer heat.

The antipathy of southern Negroes to the rear of a bus is quite apparent when they come north where there is no bus jim crow. Regardless of conditions, they refuse to go to the rear of the bus to the consternation of the bus drivers. He may not understand, unless he too is a Negro, that they are simply exercising a privilege long denied them.

Segregation as we all know is not only stupid in principle but is invariably stupid in the form it takes. What else could it be, being born of stupidity.

But stupid or not we are now witnessing the end of an era, an end that is being hastened by intelligent forthright Negro effort and by sympathetic cooperation from all right thinking people.

# Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

by Enoc P. Waters

## TRUTHFUL ANSWERS

Efforts in the South to develop intelligent interracial attitudes between Negroes and whites are more extensive than many realize. Over the years a number of techniques have been designed to disabuse young minds about the erroneous conceptions and stereotype notions one group might have about the other.

The basic idea is to show that human beings are fundamentally the same, and that whatever differences exist because of race are negligible compared to the features people have in common as human beings.

Some try to accomplish this by de-emphasizing race in the exploitation of interests common to all, such as sports, music or

dramatics. However, the oldest and still most popular technique is the interracial conferences where a studied effort is made to prove that a man's a man for all that through roundtable discussions and lectures.

Regardless of the criticism leveled at them by the cynical and by those opposed to their objectives, the interracial conference still thrives with the firm support of educational and religious organizations.

Unfortunately, none of the interracial activities draws the type of people most in need of the education these meetings can provide, the strongly prejudiced of both races.

Their greatest affect is upon those with uncertain racial attitudes, the naive.

Two such white youngsters, a boy and a girl attended one of these conferences, and, as custom decrees, each picked out a Negro pal.

The boy found himself chummy with a young Negro lad who had driven a bus load of his schoolmates to the conference. The Negro was bright and energetic, but during the process of piloting the bus to the conference through the intense southern heat his Mum had been dissolved by pure honest

their eye:

"Negroes have strong body odors —yes; no Each marked "ves."

Last week the Tallahassee city commission initiated a reserved seat plan on buses obviously designed to maintain

# Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

Dependent by Enoc P. Waters

## JIM CROW A BLESSING?

Chicago, Ill. After reading the papers I have some misgivings about integration, particularly in the field of education.

I wonder if our Negro leaders are not doing the race a disservice; inadvertently of course, in trying to open the doors of white schools to Negroes.

No one can argue with the motives of Horace Ward, who is trying to matriculate at the University of Georgia, or Autherine Lucy Foster, whose attempts to attend classes at the University of Alabama caused such a commotion last year and A. P. Tureaud, jr. who has every legal right to attend Louisiana State university, or Romallus O. Murphy, who succeeded in his efforts to attend the University of North Carolina law school.

We are sure that such admirable persons as Mrs. James Gordon, who is the hero of the school fight in Clay, Ky., and the youngsters and their parents in Clinton, Tenn., feel that they are doing the right thing in trying to exercise their legal right as citizens to attend unsegregated schools.

It does not necessarily follow that one is benefitted by exercising his legal rights. It is quite possible, in the matter of education, that a Negro child might actually be handicapped in an integrated southern school.

I am certain that no Negro parent who has the interest of his children at heart would want them to be educated like some southern whites who are products of the schools Negroes now seek to enter.

If, for example, the city commission of Tallahassee, Fla. represents the type of education produced in southern white schools of the city and state, we think it better that Negro children continue to attend segregated schools.

Jim crow. Under the scheme the bus driver would assign passengers to certain seats by numbers.

In order to justify this, the city commission explains that seating in this manner is necessary in order to accomplish an equal distribution of weight on the bus.

It is hard to conceive of intelligent or educated men in this age seriously expecting even the courts of Florida to accept such a ridiculously stupid explanation to disguise an apparent effort to circumvent the law.

We can be thankful that no Negro school to our knowledge has labored so diligently to produce such rank stupidity.



## Ten Commandments of Good Will

*Courier Sat. 8-31-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.*

- I will respect all men and women regardless of race and religion.
- I will protect and defend my neighbor and my neighbor's children against the ravages of racial or religious bigotry.
- I will exemplify in my own life the spirit of good will and understanding.
- I will challenge the philosophy of racial superiority by whomsoever it may be proclaimed, whether they be kings, dictators or demagogues.
- I will not be misled by the lying propaganda of those who seek to set race against race or nation against nation.
- I will refuse to support any organization that has for its purpose the spreading of anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism, or anti-Protestantism.
- I will establish comradeship with those who seek to exalt the spirit of love and reconciliation throughout the world.
- I will attribute to those who differ from me the same degree of sincerity that I claim for myself.
- I will uphold the civil rights and religious liberties of all citizens and groups whether I agree with them or not.
- I will do more than live and let live—I will live and help live.

mobiles set out for a federal park about 50 miles away for a moonlight picnic sponsored by a fraternity.

Knowing of the envious hostility of local road cops when they observe Negroes riding in expensive cars, members of the

## ENOC P. WATERS, JR.



*Defender*  
*Chicozo, Ill.*  
*Adventures*  
*In Race Relations*  
*Sat. 7-27-57*

—DR. WALTER W. VANKIRK.

highway and was following a narrow county road began entering what looked like a pasture.

As they passed through the gate, they saw hooded men, Ku Klux Klaners, at the gate.

Men began climbing out of the other cars and donning their bed-sheet uniforms and joining others around a huge fiery cross. The professors had only one chance — that was to remain in their cars hoping that their presence would not be discovered.

This they did and saw and heard the Ku Klux Klan meeting. When the rally broke up and cars began to pull out, they unobtrusively drove out of the pasture and back to the campus.

duplicated again.

The Negroes in attendance to hear themselves called Niggers and denunciations of the United States Supreme Court and the whole program of desegregation were college professors.

When they set out from the campus of the all-Negro college where they teach, they had no intention of going to the KKK rally. In fact they didn't know one was being held.

It all started when a procession of about 12 or 15 auto-

By design as well as by accident, Negroes find themselves breaking racial barriers in the South.

Traditionally all-white schools and even churches which ironically preach brotherhood and practice segregation, are admitting Negroes. Some hotels have found it expedient to either temporarily drop their bars or do away with them altogether.

Recreation facilities including parks, playgrounds, golf links, and even swimming pools are gradually coming closer to the American ideal of democracy.

But the most surprising bit of integration occurred purely by accident only a few weeks ago. It was an interracial Ku Klux Klan rally. It came about through a strange twist of circumstances that may never be

procession had been warned to drive slowly in deference to the Cadillacs and Jaguars in the cavalcade.

Everything went well until the last two cars in the procession were cut off from the cavalcade by a long freight train crossing the highway. After being delayed 20 minutes, the two stragglers stepped up their speed in an effort to catch up with the rest of the party.

After several miles of fast driving, they saw the string of cars ahead and relaxed their speed. At a highway intersection, four of five cars that had been parked by the side of the road pulled out and joined the procession, taking positions behind the last two cars.

The professors thought nothing of this until 20 minutes later when they noticed that the procession which had pulled off the



# Little Rock Sharpens Race Relation Edges In Some Northern Cities

BY CHARLES LUCEY

Scripps-Howard staff writer  
CHICAGO, Oct. 23—Tumult at Little Rock sharpened the edge of race relations in some Northern industrial cities.

Flood-tide immigration from the South has poured hundreds of thousands of new Negroes into these areas in recent years.

Every train from Dixie disgorges more. Among some white groups there is reaction. Soreness mostly is in low key today but a welling-up of resentment is easy to find.

A reporter's random interviewing in Chicago's Loop district shows feeling against Negroes among some whites — people who won't go for all that Arkansas' Gov. Orval Faubus did, but at the same time give scant support to President Eisenhower's role in that conflict.

Negroes moving into all-white residential neighborhoods is the most frequently mentioned cause of heightened racial feeling. Many white people reject discrimination angrily. In nearby industrial Gary, Ind., Michael Puskar, a steelworker, says: "Twenty years ago when I went to school we were called Hunkies; my folks were Hunkies. Now there's this talk against colored people. Some other times it is against Jews. They tried to keep down the Irish in Boston but it didn't work. I live in a mixed white and Negro neighborhood. We get along all right. People must live together without fighting."

But a Chicagoan fumes: "I am sick of politicians. Our Mayor Daley here for one. The race thing is terrible. I had a five-room flat in the Chatham Fields section but it all went colored and I had to get out. I hated being pushed out, but whole streets are going this way."

"A year ago there were five white barber shops within a half-mile of my apartment.

But they had to close—Negroes wouldn't patronize them and the white people all moved away. I think Negroes deliberately refuse to patronize white business places."

The same man complained about Negro participation in of Negro crime rates—"if it weren't for Negroes police department and relieving costs all could be halved. But I don't blame Negroes — I blame the politicians."

A Chicago cab driver said he hadn't "heard a good word yet" for Ike in the Little Rock affair. He said, "maybe bus went too far but Ike certainly was off base. He's beginning to think might be right, calling out troops."

This attitude is not found all across the country. In Des Moines observers reported only good race relations. In Omaha, with Negro packing plants, any new strain appeared minor. So it was in St. Paul. In Denver, race relations were called good.

Gary, where one person in three in a 140,000 population is Negro, affords a view of race relations in a highly industrialized community.

"There's more tension here since Little Rock," says Rudolph Bobella, executive director of the Gary Fair Employment Practices Commission.

"You can notice it on the streets and to some extent in the plants. Men of both races aren't quite so free in conversation — a little mistrust. They don't talk so much unless they know each other well."

"Tension was greater here during the Emmett Till case in Mississippi. There's been no vandalism now, or school fighting. But Little Rock has sharpened feeling some."

From a Negro leader, Director Clifford Minton on the Gary Union League:

"We can be accused of hollering 'wolf' when the wolf isn't there, so I would rather say only that there's 'greater sensitivity.' Little Rock has provoked thought."

Yet Minton concedes Gary in recent years has made good race relations progress, including better Negro job opportu-

nities. He notes three of Gary's nine city councilmen are Negroes, its board of health president and numerous other officials.

Negro leaders are sensitive about Negro participation in local housing projects. Some see subterfuge in a Gary Housing Authority plan to sell an all-white project to obtain money for repairs to an all-Negro project.

White projects are not fully occupied, but Negro projects having waiting lists of applicants. Negroes think disposal of the white housing is meant to ease pressure to integrate Negroes into the not fully occupied white houses, and they don't like it.

Director Minton sees nothing "clearly leading to any violent conflict." But he thinks "most of the ingredients that contribute to serious race conflict are present—though this probably is true of most cities." To avert friction he urges dealing intelligently in advance with causes of conflict.

From James Brown, negro steelworker, comes word of "no unfriendliness whatever since Little Rock among white and colored workers in the mills. Some of those white fellows would give you the shirt off their backs. But frankly, I think more qualified colored men could be upgraded to foremen."

A white steelworker, Clarence Richardson, said he was "not for Ike," but "law won't mean much if it isn't backed up. Mob rule is no good."

But in Chicago a white businessman shows anger about the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, protests Negro pressure to keep designation of race off state auto drivers' licenses. He doubts that "white people would get protection now given colored people."

In smaller towns little feeling is reported. But in one, population 10,000, a man commented that some women's groups were taking up integration until a report got around that Negro workers were to be brought into a local packing plant. Liberalism went out the window then," he said.



LUCEY



## Race Relation Note Didn't Cause Much Stir

people were greatly pleased with what was included in the statement. "I think in a way, the people were expecting and hoping that the clergymen would get together and say something to help clarify the integration picture," he said.

His own congregation of approximately 1,300, he declared, has been "unusually kind" in their expressions of appreciation.

Dr. J. T. Ford, whose Wieuca Baptist is a "young" church with 800 members, said he discussed his feeling with his deacons before signing and there was "complete understanding."

He added that a "surprisingly large number" of Baptist preachers had inquired about the possibility of adding their names to the list of signers.

Dr. Charles L. Allen said his congregation of 3,377 at Grace Methodist had shown little reaction to his stand.

"Only a few mentioned it to me and they thought it was a good idea," he said.

He said he received about 35 pieces of mail, about 15 of them adverse, but added he usually gets more mail than that in response to his regular column he writes for an Atlanta newspaper.

Two of Atlanta's best known ministers declined to sign the manifesto.

Dr. Louis D. Newton, pastor of the Druid Hills Baptist Church, said he doubted the wisdom of the statement but hoped it would do "lots of good." He said the declaration had some implications which would raise questions rather than settle them.

Dr. Pierce Harris, pastor of First Methodist, said he didn't think the declaration means much one way or another.

"Everybody knows that ministers believe in freedom of worship and all the other freedoms that are basic to the American way of life," Harris said.

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## Better Race Relations Possible, He Believes

Atlanta — If the people of Georgia will not be too disturbed about what outsiders say and if our white leaders of the South will go about to correct what they see and know to be morally wrong, I feel that progress can and will be made between the races.

G. W. PLATO.

## Pulse of the Public

# Peaceful and Harmonious Race Relations In Atlanta Called Model for the Country

Atlanta — Is it possible that one can present a social problem without rancor but with a desire to try to find a just solution?

Here in Atlanta which has had not only a remarkable growth as well as a remarkable record, where all citizens are able to live together in harmony, to work and to worship and to take their chances in the American way of life, it seems completely out of place to engender fear and misunderstanding, whether it be political or whether it be in discussions on the radio or among citizens.

Whether we like it or not, we are all citizens and consumers and we are a part of this great, mixed community.

Wouldn't it be wonderful, and it is not impossible, if Atlanta could find a solution to a problem that is giving all America deep concern? At the moment, if the responsible citizens would get together without hate-mongers, you would find that all citizens here in Atlanta live together and work together without serious friction.

ARMAND MAY,

## Governor Criticized For 'Change of Face'

Atlanta — I was more nauseated than surprised by our headline-happy governor's change-of-face in refusing to meet with the President of the United States on the most critical issue facing the state and nation.

Old Flannelmouth ran on the proposition that he would go to jail before he would allow the state's

schools to be integrated and apparently he has no other contribution to make toward a solution.

Up until yesterday the one faint bit of consolation for Georgians in the miasma of despair attendant to the current fiasco in Arkansas was that it was Little Rock and not Atlanta which was being smeared in the nation's headlines.

However, in view of his record, I guess it was too much to hope that Grandstander Griffin would pass up such an opportunity to show his ham-side to the world.

H. A. CHALKER.

## Why Didn't President Federalize Rangers?

Conley — Why didn't Ike save the taxpayers a lot of money by federalizing the Texas Rangers and sending one sergeant to Little Rock? One ranger plus one riot equals peace and order.

JAMES R. HUEY.

## Do-Gooders Blasted As Real Radicals

Atlanta — Who are the radicals? Seems as if the press, radio and TV announcers have the term confused today. I've always been taught that a radical was someone who professed sweeping changes with the least delay. The federal government is instituting all the drastic changes affecting the South yet anyone who tries to defy having integration pushed upon them is termed a radical.

All the professed "do-gooders" and equality standard bearers are persons who don't have to worry

about the problem personally either because they can afford to send their children to private schools or they just don't have the problem in their "all-white communities."

## Ministers List 6 Principles For Race Peace

Eighty white ministers of Atlanta, agreeing that the solution to the racial problem lies in applying and understanding Christianity have signed a statement which contained six principles for thought and conduct in connection with the racial problem.

The ministers, representing various denominations, said they believed their sentiments "are shared by a multitude of our fellow citizens. . . who have been without a voice and have found no way to make their influence effective."

The statement read: "Freedom of speech must at all costs be preserved; as Americans and as Christians we have an obligation to obey the law; The public school system must not be destroyed; Hatred and scorn for those who hold a position different from our own, can never be justified; Communication between responsible leaders of the races must be maintained; Our difficulties cannot be solved in our own strength or in human wisdom. . . but only through prayer."

The signers of the declaration of beliefs, some of whom are well known leaders and pastors of the

largest churches in the city, said churchmen of responsibility "should not be silent concerning their convictions."

# White Ministers Thanked For Race Relations Beliefs

Five Negro ministers, "who represent a large segment of colored people through out our city and state," have given thanks to the 80 white ministers who issued a signed declaration of beliefs on race relations recently.

The statement of thanks and commendation was signed by the Rev. W. W. Weatherspool, pastor of Mount Olive Baptist Church and president of the Atlanta Baptist Ministers Union; Bishop S. L. Greene, of the AME Church Atlanta; Bishop W. R. Wilkes, of the AME Church, Sixth Episcopal District; Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, of the Methodist Church, Atlantic Coast Area; and the Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church and president of the Georgia Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention.

The statement read, in part.. "We have patiently waited for equal justice in all of our American life and culture. For four hundred and sixty-five years we have waited for the decency and dignity of man to be accorded us as it has been, and is being accorded to other loyal Americans. It occurs to us that four hundred and sixty-five years is long enough time to wait for anything, that is, if it is not too long to wait for the decency and dignity of men -all men here in our American life and culture.

"Our race problem is not as acute as it may seem. It is a problem because we make it a problem. We can make a problem out of anything if we are not willing and ready to accord justice and fair play to anyone and to everyone. Any problem and all problems can be solved if men are willing to solve the mon the basic of Christianity, justice, equity and equality.

"We thank these eighty men for their forthright position and contribution which we believe, if used as a basic, at this point, and in these times, will result into great good for all of us here in our dear southland, and here in our American life and culture"



## Gainesville Raises \$200 for Dying Negro Boy

GAINESVILLE, Jan. 15 (AP)—Gainesville residents have raised more than \$200 for medical expenses of David Bowman, third grade Negro boy who is dying from lymphoma in the Hall County Hospital.

A business man's organization raised \$100 while three benefit shows at a theater where David's grandmother works netted another \$100. Several white and Negro churches have held prayer sessions for the boy who has had three operations.

Mrs. Aris Marshall, the grandmother, with whom the boy lives, has temporarily given up her two jobs to stay at his bedside.



**NO STRIFE HERE**—Affection between white children and the Negro "mammies" is traditional in the South—and here's a scene of that relationship still prevailing in the midst of current bitterness in many Southern sections over racial segregation. Billie Kay Powers is trying to teach her family cook, Vera Price, how to ride a bicycle at Bostwick, Ga.

## Bodenhamer Backs Board On Biracial Meet Stand

*Constitution, Sun. 4-28-57*  
*Atlanta, Ga.*  
TIFTON, Ga., April 27 (AP)—William T. Bodenhamer of Ty Ty, member of the State Board of Education, Saturday defended the board's resolution prohibiting extra curricular clubs in school from participating in meetings where races are mixed.

In an interview during a radio newscast in Tifton, Bodenhamer said that since the board passed the resolution Monday, he has received more letters, telegrams and telephone calls of commendation than for any other action during his tenure in public office.

He said the resolution was passed following complaints from Augusta and Richmond County that a YWCA-sponsored group had planned a Southwide meeting of teen-agers in North Carolina to be attended by white and Negro races.

BODENHAMER said critics had said the board was confused but "actually, the board knew exactly what the problem was and what to do about it, even though news reports describing the resolution were confusing due to editorializing within news accounts."

"The only club mentioned in discussion of the resolution was the YWCA group, although when questioned, I said the resolution would apply to all clubs engaged in such activities."

"During the week I have been contacted by news reporters and I told them that the history of at least three groups showed that they would not be affected by the resolution, but no report of my statement or statements by the heads of these organizations has reached print."

Bodenhamer said the Tri-Hi-Y and Hi-Y Clubs are under a state leadership which are locally autonomous and therefore in a different status from YWCA groups which are nationally autonomous. He said the Beta Clubs are au-

tonomous on a state basis.

HE SAID THAT W. A. Sutton, head of the extension service in Georgia, has explained that 4-H Clubs hold separate national meetings.

Bodenhamer said the board was entirely justified in passing the resolution. "These clubs are all extra curricular and recognized as such in the operation of our schools, therefore their activities must conform to the Georgia segregation laws in the schools," he said.

Taking a shot at critics, Bodenhamer said that The Atlanta Journal accused the board of "shooting from the hip."

"Well, I've learned from the history of the West that if those fellows didn't shoot from the hip they seldom had an opportunity to shoot at all," he declared.

### Cited in Yearbook

## Negro Custodian Honored By Georgia High School

*Atlanta, Ga. 5-28-57*  
ATLANTA — (AP) — Venson Baker, 64-year-old Negro janitor for 26 years at Druid Hills High School for white students, is in a nursing home suffering from cancer.

When he was taken ill students and faculty members donated about \$500 to help defray his medical expenses.

The senior class distributed its 1957 yearbook Monday with the picture of Baker in the position of honor.

The dedication in the yearbook summed up the school's affection:

"The senior class of 1957 wishes to recognize a person who has contributed much through the years in helping to make Druid Hills High School a real 'school of champions'.

"It is with a great deal of pride and a sense of deep appreciation for prolonged and valuable service that we dedi-

cate the 1957 'Saga' to a friend, a gentleman and a true champion—Venson Baker."

Deanna Cravy and Mabel Griffin, co-editors of the "Saga" visited Baker and told him of the unusual honor.

"That's the nicest thing those chillun' coulda done for old Venson," said Baker.



# STUDENTS BARRED FROM MEETS ON RACIAL LEVEL

*Daily World July 4-23-57 Atlanta, Ga.*  
P. 1  
Student organizations which invite Georgians to interracial meetings at either the state or national level were banned from Georgia schools Monday by the State Board of Education.

The resolution on student organizations, proposed by William Bodenhamer, of Ty Ty, was amended by James S. Peters, of Manchester, to include teachers and school administrators.

Although Francis Shurling, of Wrightsville, urged the board not to be hasty, the resolution was quickly passed.

## AIMED AT YMCA

In presenting his resolution, Bodenhamer first claimed it was not specifically aimed at any group, but explained it arose from plans of the YMCA to hold a mixed, nine-state meeting this summer in Blue Ridge, N. C.

The resolution says that no student group "given extracurricular status" shall be allowed to invite Georgia members to mixed meetings.

Organizations furthermore "shall be required to affirm . . . (their) intention to comply with the provisions of this resolution, and thus pledge not to plan or allow any racially mixed . . . meetings involving the public school students of Georgia."

Groups failing to make such affirmation "shall not be allowed to operate any local club or chapter in the public schools of Georgia," the resolution stated.

## EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY

The resolution becomes effective immediately and bans any interracial meeting which may already have been planned.

Upon proof that Georgia students have attended mixed meetings either in the state or out, the organization holding such meeting "shall cease to be a recognized school activity."

School officials and board members were not sure of the effect of the resolution, but it appeared however that it might include such groups as Future Teachers, Beta Clubs and the 4-H Clubs, which hold national conventions outside of the South.

While Peters did not expand on the meaning of his amendment, Bodenhamer said that he (Peters) did not intend to include teacher organizations such as the National Educational Association.

## Pulse of the Public

*Constitution 7-4*

## Absurdity of State Board of Education's Ban On Interracial Youth Meetings Pointed Out

*Fri. 4-26-57 Atlanta, Ga.*  
Atlanta—I have read with much interest the recent decision of the State Board of Education, barring Georgia students from participation in "interracial meetings." It is also interesting to note that the decision applies to students and not to teachers.

It would appear to this writer that someone is afraid our children might find out that there are some apparent advantages in belonging to organizations that give our youth opportunities to meet and work with people of many racial and cultural backgrounds.

Inasmuch as our state officials participated in the "interracial" Democratic and Republican conventions, as our teachers participate in "interracial" regional and national meetings, as our ministers do the same, it would surely appear that someone is trying to deny our young people opportunities that are enjoyed by other groups.

I am sure that parents and other lay people will consider the real significance of this decision and will realize that it can be used to keep Georgia children and students out of every major youth and student activity.

I hope other parents will join me in asking our "leaders" to reconsider this action.

GEORGE M. ALLFORD.

*Editor's Note: As amended, the resolution does apply to teachers. Since the board has no jurisdiction over politicians, perhaps it will sponsor a second secession movement.*

## George Goodwin

*Daily World*  
*Cites Job On*  
*Wed. 6-19-57*  
*Race Relations*  
*Atlanta, Ga.*

George Goodwin, vice president of the First National Bank of Atlanta, spoke at a meeting of the Atlanta Frontiers Club on Auburn Avenue.

The speaker deviated from his planned speech on "Education" and presented a panorama on "Frontiers and Frontiersmen." He said he was particularly impressed by the name of the host organization.

He cited instances of "social, industrial, political, religious frontiers" and told of some of the persons responsible for conquering them.

"Atlanta has done a good job of meeting her frontiers on race relations," Goodwin said. He revealed statistics which showed an increase of 1,000 Negro teachers hired here since 1945. Presently there are 1,200 Negro teachers, he said.

After his speech, he conducted a round table discussion on some current problems.

A former reporter for the Atlanta Journal, Goodwin is a winner of the Pail Mall Big Story Award and the Pulitzer Prize. He is a native of Atlanta and a graduate of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va.



## Plan Annual Interracial Breakfast

Frank Folsom, president of the Radio Corporation of America, will be the main speaker at the 13th annual mass-communion breakfast of the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago at the Sheraton hotel June 2.

As president of RCA, Folsom has been outstanding in advocating employment of Negroes in business and industrial positions solely on the basis of qualification and experience.

He not only states this principle but has accented the definiteness of his conviction by his long-time advocacy of fair employment legislation.

Folsom was given the James J. Hoey award for interracial justice in 1956 by the Catholic Interracial Council of New York.

Stephen A. Mitchell is chairman of the 1957 breakfast.

was made to Rev. Fison because he supported "the desire of all members of his congregation to worship together without exclusion by virtue of race, despite extreme, unwarranted outside pressure."

The society's resolution was based on a comprehensive study made by its public affairs committee. The committee chairman, Miss Dora Pollock, stated that the public meeting was arranged for the Rev. Fison so that the public could be fully informed of the serious situation in Trumbull Park.

The Chicago Ethical society is a liberal religious fellowship devoted to the discovery and practice of all creative relationships between peoples and cultures.

The racial tensions in Trumbull Park have existed for several years and at one time scores of policemen were posted in the area to keep down rioting.

## Cite Cleric For Stand Against Race Pressure

A courageous Chicago minister who braved racial violence and personal hardship to uphold the principles of brotherhood has been cited by the Chicago Ethical society for "his consistent and brave position."

Rev. David K. Fison, pastor of the South Deering Methodist church, spoke to members of the society in a meeting co-sponsored by the American Humanist association.

Rev. Fison was recently evicted from his dwelling in Chicago's race-torn Trumbull Park area because he insists on allowing Negroes and whites to worship together in his congregation.

George M. Burt, president of the society, said the commendation

## Students Probe Race Relations

One thousand Catholic high school students will spend a day looking at "Race Relations" in the parish, in the home, and in the school on Saturday, Nov. 16, at Providence High school, 115 S. Central Park.

The student and faculty reconfab is the annual Interracial Study Day sponsored by the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago.

Principal speaker at this year's study day will be the Most Reverend Raymond P. Hillinger, auxiliary bishop of the archdiocese of Chicago.

Sixteen experts in the field of intergroup relations have been engaged to lead student and faculty discussions.

These include: Mr. and Mrs. Pat Crowley, of the Christian family movement, Joseph Villmas,

## ILLINOIS

Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, Vince Giese, of FIDES, Sister Mary Jane, Marillac House, Father Xavier Carroll, St. Augustine Parish, Father Dennis J. Geany, St. Thomas High school, Rockford, and Emery J. Biro, League of Women Voters.

The conference is scheduled to get underway at 10:30 a. m. with a welcome address by the moderator of the high school division, Sister Claire Marie, of Alvernia High school.

The student and faculty representatives will be kept busy in the discussion groups for the remainder of the day. Bishop Hillinger will address the group at 2:15 p. m. Brother Jude Aloysius, Principal of St. George High school, will conduct the faculty discussions.

The theme for the day's discussion, "The High School Student in Human Relations," was chosen by the student members of the council's high school division. The students also selected the discussion leaders.

Moderator for the high school division is Sister Claire Marie, of Alvernia high school. Student officers include: Delores Rutledge, of Providence high school, president; Roberta Hawthorne of Alvernia high school, vice president; and William McHugh, of St. Patrick's is secretary.

ice to the Negro community seeking to establish better cultural and racial relationships between whites and Negroes thru education.

He was one of the founders of the conference, a biracial group which believes that education is a strong instrument in removing bigotry.

As part of its work, the conference offered Mayor Daley a program for meeting the problems created by the arrival of southerners in the city. It recommended that a bureau of migration be established to distribute information on the resources of the city.

### Pamphlet Proposed

It also recommended that a pamphlet be written in simple language, and, where the need was obvious, in foreign languages. The pamphlet would contain information on the city's educational and recreational facilities, human relations organizations, and social service agencies.

The conference recruited Negro volunteers to meet incoming trains and greet the southern newcomers and inform them on the city's resources.

The essential outlines of the program were adopted by the city.

### Wins Five Awards

Brown, who has received five awards for outstanding work in the field of human relations, was born in Athens, Ala., Oct. 1, 1912, one of four children. His father, the late Rev. Benjamin J. Brown, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Young Brown attended elementary and high school in Birmingham. He entered the University of Iowa, Iowa City, where he was president of the college forum, first violinist of the university's symphony orchestra, and a member of the debating team. He graduated in 1937 with a B.A. degree, and received an M.A.

degree the following year.

### Holds Nebraska Post

From 1938 until 1943, he was supervisor of Nebraska's national youth administration, resigning to become executive secretary of the army and navy Y. M. C. A. in Tacoma, Wash. In 1947 he became international executive secretary of Alpha Phi Alpha, a national Negro fraternity.

Brown, who accepted his present post in 1952, is married to the former Lila Pryor, a librarian. They have three children: Bennie Jr., 15, Andrew, 10, and Kathryn, 13.

## EDUCATION CAN CURB BIGOTRY, NEGRO ASSERTS

### Bennie D. Brown Heads Brotherhood Group

BY ROI OTTLEY

Bennie D. Brown, executive director of the Chicago Conference for Brotherhood, Inc., has devoted 20 years of serv-



## REPORTS RACE RELATIONS ARE IMPROVED HERE

### State Official Relates Story of Progress

Race relations in Illinois have been improved in the last four years, Riley H. Pittman said yesterday in a statement ending his four years as executive director of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations. Pittman, who has accepted a position as professor of human relations and sociology at Central Missouri State college, said that "some of course believe that the situation has worsened but I doubt that the facts will bear them out."

#### Facts Listed

He listed these as some of the facts: *Feb. 14-58*

1. More competent leaders are becoming more responsible in attitudes toward community and human relations.  
2. Human relations groups are better organized, more skilled, and there is more cooperation among them and with the public, civic, and business groups.

3. The mayors of Chicago, Peoria, Springfield, Joliet, and East St. Louis are giving support to groups working to eliminate and to prevent conflicts. However, many mayors and city councils take the view that it will be better if nothing is done, believing that a human relations organization would stimulate problems. The facts are opposite.

#### Courts More Severe

4. In Chicago in particular there has been more competency in the enforcement of law and order and there are signs that courts are going to make it increasingly rough on disturbances of the peace.

5. The development and influence of leadership among minority groups, especially the Negro, is encouraging. Gerald Bullock, the past president of the Illinois state branches of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People has given superb leadership, and it is expected that Dr. H. L. Holman, of Joliet, his successor, will continue this leadership.

#### Praises Daley

6. The public climate has changed considerably in the last four years. The various implications of discriminatory treatment of people because of color are causing more people to seek understanding and give more attention to the meaning of democracy.

Pittman praised Mayor Daley and the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. He also said: "It seems obvious that the suburban communities of Chicago will experience more tensions and intergroup problems in the months ahead."

## Registration Drive Mapped By Fla. NAACP

*Feb. 2-14-58*  
TAMPA, Fla. — The NAACP sponsored voter registration drive in Florida will be launched with a two-day institute on political action here Feb. 21-22, Rev. A. Leon Lowry, president of the Florida State NAACP Conference, announced today.

Leaders of the Association's 45 branches in the state will assemble here for instructions on how to conduct registration drives and

get out the vote at the local level. In 1956 there were 150,000 registered Negro voters in the state. The present campaign seeks to more than double that number by 1960.

The campaign in Florida is part of the Association's south-wide drive to increase the number of Negro voters in the region to 3,000,000 by 1960.

The Florida NAACP "can count on whatever help the national office can give," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, assured Mr. Lowry in a letter congratulating him upon his plans for launching the voter registration campaign in that state. He also told the Florida leader that the Association would assist the campaign financially.

"We are trying to make this a campaign of more than oratory and press statements," Mr. Wilkins said. "We know that we will not be able to overturn the world in a few short months, and we know that the job of actually getting people on the books is not an easy one. Nevertheless, we want to do a careful job."

One of the problems facing voters in Florida, Mr. Lowry said, is the new registration law under which the names of many persons already registered are being purged from the rolls. In Hillsborough county, the Florida leader reported,

## NAACP Leader Wants Stronger Human Relations Commission

*Feb. 2-14-58*  
CHICAGO, Ill. — Measures to strengthen and expand the operations of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations were called for last week by Gerald D. Bullock, regional director of the Illinois Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The proposals set forth in a letter to Governor William G. Stratton called for:

1. A tripling of the Commission's operating budget at the next session of the Illinois General Assembly.

2. Establishing the Commission as a full fledged department in the state government with the chairman or chief officer having cabinet rank.

3. Empower the Commission to retain a competent legal staff and grant the body powers of subpoena to facilitate its investigations of cases of racial discrimination.

4. Fill the now vacant positions of chairman and executive director with the most competent men or women who can be found.

5. Appointment of a qualified colored person to the office of chairman or executive director.

The letter to Governor Stratton was occasioned by the recent resignations of Dr. Riley Pittman as executive director and Mr. C. George Dimas as chairman of the commission. Bullock noted that the Commission "has been charged with a high responsibility to the people of Illinois, and certainly some progress has been made during its life, but it has always been obvious that capable officers assuming this responsibility must meet with growing and eventually unbearable frustration as they come to grips with human relations problems of tangible significance. This inevitable culmination is inherent in the structure and status of the Commission itself."

The Commission, continued Bullock, "has, far too long been a step-child in the State family of official organizations. Unrealistically financed, deprived of sufficient clerical and executive staff, lacking in authority to bring about enforcement of existing law or the prestige to be an influential

factor in the introduction and passage of badly needed legislation."

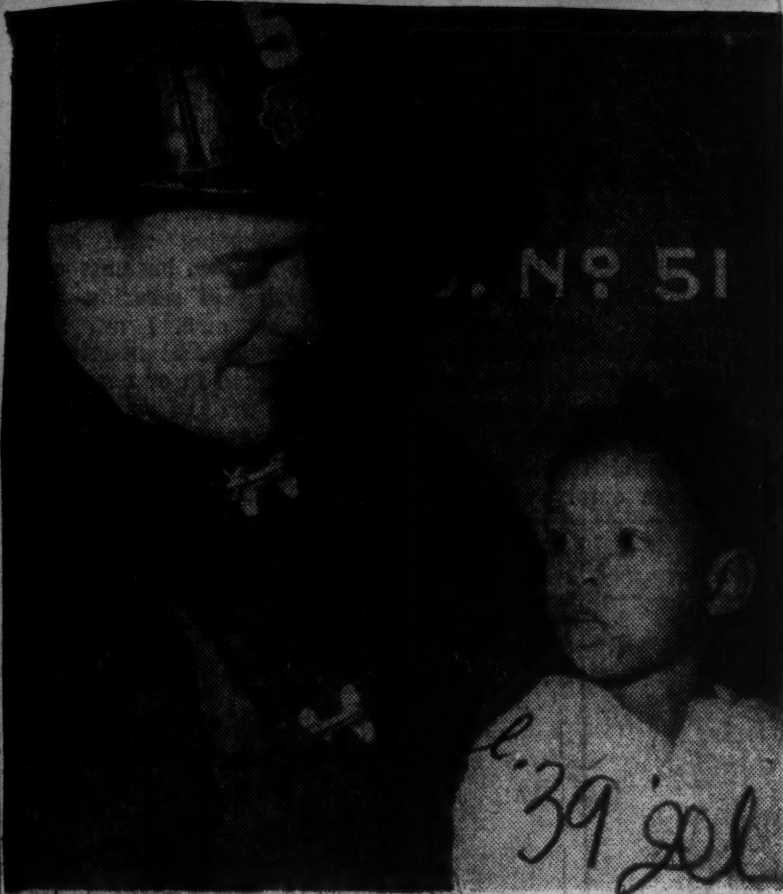
Bullock charged that the Commission "is doomed to many other such resignations of sound executives in the future," unless Governor Stratton and his administration "are willing to undertake some efforts at readjustment."

"Continuing and accelerated progress in human relations in Illinois and amicable solution of our many pressing racial problems," said Bullock, "depend, unfortunately, on State action." He noted that the "states of the Deep South seem to be committed to a program of action which can only mean retrogression in terms of their social and economic welfare." This situation in the southern states, added Bullock, "is forcing many thousands of Negroes across the borders of Illinois, creating an emergency situation in terms of early orientation and eventual assimilation."

"This situation," in the opinion of Bullock "must be dealt with in the American way at both the local and state levels. If this immigration can be channeled into benefits for our state which stands on the threshold of a new industrial era with the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway, but if our leaders fumble the ball for lack of vision or because of stubborn intransigence, disaster lies ahead."

The NAACP leader concluded by saying that "strengthening of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations will be of major importance to this problem."





**FIREMAN** Raymond J. McMahon of Engine Co. No. 51 6345 Wentworth ave., holds Mary Frances Coleman, two years old, of 6011 Prairie ave., after her father, Frank Coleman, dropped her from the third-floor window during a

fire at their home. She was caught by McMahon who said he looked up and saw the baby coming. He dropped his hose, stepped over a few feet and caught her. The fireman said it was a 'lucky catch.'



# Chicago Puts Out Red Carpet For Rep. O'hara

## Rights Fighter

## Marks 75th Year

By **RABOLPH J. SLAUGHTER**

When Chicago and the nation lay out the red carpet for Cong. Barratt O'Hara on Thursday, April 25, at a Diamond Jubilee dinner at Chicago's Morrison Hotel, it will be doing so for a man who more than most has epitomized the axiom of President Grover Cleveland:

"A public office is a public trust."

No man in America has a longer record of fighting for civil rights than Barratt O'Hara, Congress man from the Second District of Illinois.

His devotion to real brotherhood and championing the causes of neglected people everywhere have caused him to be known as "the Congressman with a heart."

### ALL CIVIL RIGHTS

This grand old man who first stalked the halls of Congress in 1948 has introduced bills covering every phase of civil rights since that time, and has repeatedly said, "it is discrimination I am fighting."

It is discrimination of any sort that destroys individuals and destroys the state."

"Our great country cannot stand and perform its mission for mankind if there is any discrimination

among our people, in their thinking and practices and under the laws and action of government—against any persons or any group on any grounds save character."

At 75 years of age, O'Hara is a "going concern," a man who has an abiding love for Chicago, its multi-complexed problems and a keen desire to protect its interest—so much so, until he is referred

to by members of the House Banking Committee, of which he is a member, as "Mr. Chicago."

### BIG INFLUENCE

O'Hara does not deny that one of the real events which influenced his life occurred when as a 16-year-old boy, he was the youngest soldier in active service at the siege of Santiago, Cuba during the Spanish American War.

Cut off from the American lines with two Negro soldiers with only one canteen of water, he discovered the thirst-quenching effect of the water had no regard for the color of the skin as the canteen passed from lip to lip.

At 30 years of age, O'Hara was the youngest man ever elected lieutenant governor of Illinois, and when Governor Dunne left to attend the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson, O'Hara, as acting governor, became the youngest man ever to sit in the

governor's chair of Illinois.

O'Hara began early on the varied doing which helped to make his fabulous career long and successful.

Born in St. Joseph, Mo., in 1882, O'Hara accompanied his father, Circuit Judge Thomas O'Hara to Nicaragua at the age of 13.

His father was President Grover Cleveland's personal representative to that country, during the United States' dispute with Great Britain over the Mosquito Indian coast.

Before he was 14, O'Hara went with Generals Ludlow and Walker to map the route for an inter-oceanic canal. At 14, he was a member of the Smithsonian Institute's party which explored the jungles of Central America.

Following the Spanish-American War, O'Hara finished high school and entered the University of Missouri. At 20, he became sports editor of the St. Louis Chronicle.

Before his 30th birthday he was sports editor of the Chicago American and was Sunday editor of the Chicago Examiner.

### WORLD WAR I VET

O'Hara went to war again during World War I, returning to complete his education at Northwestern University and Kent Law College in Chicago.

During the depression years O'Hara became a radio commentator and made nightly broadcasts over station WCFL in Chicago, championing the cause of Chicago's unpaid school teachers who had become the victims of loan sharks and profiteers who purchased "tax warrants" from them

at nice discounts.

His efforts resulted in a Congressional probe and the enactment of legislation and procedures affecting bankruptcy forms and saving many bondholders from total loss.

### 4TH TERM

O'Hara is currently serving his fourth term as Representative from Illinois' Second Congressional District and the pace he set for himself years ago has not abated.

Five civil rights bills recently have been introduced by O'Hara. Heading the list is HR 355, a bill outlawing the poll tax as a requirement for voting. There are five poll tax states which disqualify

of interfering with the right of such other person to vote . . ."

House bill 363 says, "the right to vote is America's most treasured possession. We must see to it that it is not denied to anyone because of race, color or creed."

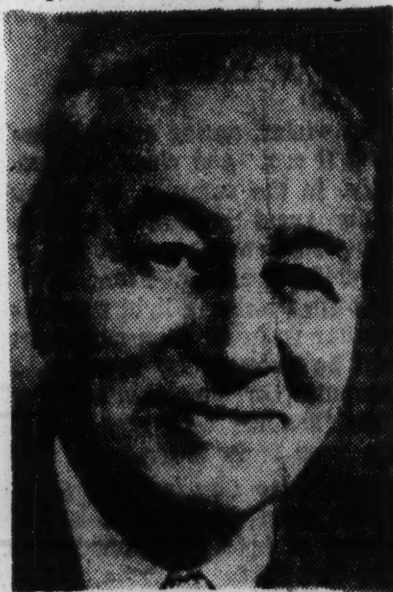
The passage of a federal anti-lynching law has long been a cherished desire of Congressman O'Hara. His bill, HR 359, seeks to penalize not only those actually committing mob violence, but also any government official or employee who condones such action.

### JUDGE ADVOCATE

O'Hara is a past Judge Advocate General of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, an organizer and past Department Officer of the American Legion of Illinois and a member of the American Veterans Committee.

The father of three sons, part of his Credo is:

"All my life I have fought against injustice. Whether it hurts the Polish, the Irish, the Jew, the Catholic, the Negro. I have done my best to serve all of you, fairly and equally. I shall continue to do so to the best of my ability." That Chicago will honor this man through a testimonial banquet on his 75th birthday could hardly be construed as "repayment for services rendered to Chicago and nation." But only an attempt to say thanks to Barratt O'Hara, Chicagoan and statesman.



**BARRATT O' HARA**

fy almost 11 million voters.

HR 360, another bill, would further protect the right of all citizens to political participation. It makes it a criminal offense to "intimidate, threaten, or coerce any other person for the purpose





AS THE SAGE Congressman sought re-election to the House of Representatives in the last election, he received the

whole hearted support of Lydia Armstrong, left, and Genie Emoyan, right. Rep. Barratt lives up to the slogans on his campaign posters and

has the reputation of being one of the strongest proponents in Congress for civil rights legislation.

## Grant of \$10,000 Made To Chicago Urban League For Race Relations Study

*By Stanley Sharp, 5-9-57 P.1*  
*File: Maines, Ill. wa*

Chicago, Ill.—The Field Foundation, Inc., of New York City has authorized a grant of \$10,000 to the Chicago Urban League for the purpose of conducting a two-year apprenticeship training program in race relations.

Announcement of the grant was made by Maxwell Hahn, Executive Vice President of the Foundation in a letter to Edwin C. Berry, Executive Director of the League. Accompanying the letter was the Foundation's check for \$5,000. The second \$5,000 installment is to be forwarded to the Chicago Urban League on May 1, 1958.

### Critical Condition

The Foundation's action followed

by just one month Mr. Berry's written request for the \$10,000 grant.

"We are profoundly grateful to the Foundation," stated Berry, "for making it possible for us to partially alleviate a critical condition which has existed for some time among all intergroup relations agencies.

"Faced with constantly growing staff needs, these agencies have been faced with dire situations emanating from the dearth of trained people, and, like the Chicago Urban League, have found themselves financially unable to recruit and train people who have the aptitude and desire to enter our work, but who lack the experience."

### Job Training

Under the terms of the grant, the

Chicago Urban League will act as a training ground for young men and women interested in pursuing a career in the vastly interesting and vital area of race relations. Screened candidates for one full year of "on the job" training, will be recruited.

During this period the candidate would be exposed to the workings, methodology and content of each of the Urban League departments; research, employment and guidance, community services, and public education, and would also receive training in staffing lay committees, program planning and inter-agency cooperation.

### One-Year Period

"While we naturally expect the apprentice to become increasingly productive during the one-year period," stated Berry, "the Urban League would regard this program as an internship with primary emphasis placed on the learning experience for the trainee."

The trainee would also participate in the annual conference of the National Urban League and also attend

one other important national training institute; possibly the conference now being planned by the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

### Chicago Setting

"We are especially pleased with the Foundation's grant," concluded Berry, "because it is felt that the Chicago setting offers additional training opportunities through its great universities, a strong Welfare Council and regional units of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the Anti-Defamation League.

"The City of Chicago also presents the most fertile laboratory for "on the job" training in race relations, its population is heterogeneous and growing rapidly."

After selection of the apprentice has been made, the League will communicate regularly with the Foundation and report progress.



**Interracial Group**  
*Des Moines, Ia.*  
**Hear Ia. State**  
*Class, 5-23-57*  
**College Dean**  
*Des Moines, Iowa*

The Des Moines Interracial Commission will meet Monday, May 27, 8:15 p. m. at the Shelter House, Walnut Woods State Park, (regardless of the weather), in a dinner meeting, during the organization's activities until the fall term. Guest speaker will be Dr. R. M. Hixon of Ames, Ia., dean of the Graduate College of Iowa State College. He will talk on the subject, "The Shortage of Scientists and Engineers," explaining the special significance of this shortage to racial minorities.

**Election of Officers**

A business meeting will follow Dean Hixon's talk and will include the annual election of officers.

High school graduates, planning further education or careers, are invited to attend. Reservations may be made with Miss Ruth Pritchard, Phillips School, 1701 Lay Street, Des Moines 17, Ia.

Program chairman and vice president is Reece Stewart III. Mrs. Luther T. Clanton, Jr., is commission chairman.



# Same Speakers For Institute On Relations

VALPARAISO, Ind. — Two outstanding educators have agreed to deliver the main essay at the Eighth Annual Valparaiso University Institute on Human Relations July 26-28. Dr. Andrew Schaefer, executive secretary of the Lutheran Human Relations Association of America, announced last week.

Dr. Thomas Goate, president of Concordia college, Portland, Ore will deliver the doctrinal essay and has selected as a theme, "The Communion of Saints; its Historical Connotation, and its Expression in Corporate Worship, Work, and Witness."

The second major essay will be read by Dr. Herman Long, director of the race relations department and head of the department of sociology, Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Long, who is also the head of the Fisk university Race Relations Institute, will read his essay on the theme, "Housing for Minority Groups."



## TO QUIT PULPIT FOR CRUSADE IN RACE RELATIONS

New York, Jan. 22.—Rev. John Paul Jones told his congregation at Union Presbyterian church last week that he would quit his pulpit March 21—his 25th anniversary as Union pastor — to do interracial work.

Dr. Jones said that he will enter a new ministry, in which he will expend all his efforts toward a "closer fellowship" between Negro and white congregations within Protestantism.

His first project will be as assistant to Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, with special responsibility for a program of pulpit exchange between Negro and white churches, he disclosed. He also declared that he might accept an offer to become the pastor of an interracial church.



# 'White' Hotels Accept Negro Delegates

## Guests Here Attending Baptist Parley

Louisville's downtown hotels are accepting as Negroes attending the session of the National Convention, U.S.A., Inc. Hotels are the Sheraton, Watterson, Henry Clay, and others. The Sheraton has declined to estimate the number of convention delegates who have registered. But on the basis of their knowledge of the first time downtown here had accepted Negroes in such numbers.

Hotels in the past have accepted small groups of Negroes who were part of an interracial gathering. This, however, is believed to be the first time an all-Negro group has been housed in sizable numbers. Rev. William H. Ballew, pastor of Mount Lebanon Baptist Church and local chairman for the convention, estimated the number of delegates staying in downtown hotels at "more than 7,000."

It was "the first time to my knowledge that the hotels have opened up to my people," he said.

Mr. Ballew said arrangements for lodging rooms to delegates were worked out in discussions between his committee and hotel managers.

The rathskeller of the Sheraton-Seebach has been given over by the management for use as a cafeteria for convention delegates. Delegates were also eating in some hotel coffee shops.

One manager said the delegates were being treated "like other guests." Another responded to questions by merely saying, "We do not discriminate."

Mr. Ballew estimated that the convention, which opens this morning and runs through Sunday, will draw about 8,000 persons from out of town. He termed it "an awful big event" and said the local com-

mittee was "beginning to be pressed for housing."

Besides hotels, other delegates

and officers of the convention, largest Negro religious body in the world, are being put up in dormitories and guest houses of the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and Carver School of Missions and Social Work.

But by far the greatest number—about 7,000—are staying in private homes of Louisville Negroes of all denominations.

The housing committee of the convention has set up a system of charges for board and lodging. Guests in private homes are to pay \$2 a night for lodging, \$1 for breakfast, and \$1.50 for dinner.

Louisville's two Negro hotels—the Allen and the Brown House—are full.





Associated Press Wirephoto

**STANDING BESIDE** Clarence Edward Fisher, 16, Henderson athlete, is Reid Townsend, 10, rescued from the Henderson County Club swimming pool Monday by Fisher, who revived boy with artificial respiration.



## Jersey Farm Is Haven For Koinonia Ideals

An east-coast version of the controversial Koinonia Farm, near Lawrence, Georgia, where violence has been on and on for several years, has been set up in the lush Sourthern Mountains near here to serve as a fellowship, while members live in homes from the hill and harvest products.

The new community is likely to be facing difficulties over plans for leather work and food processing, but no event is expected in the predominantly rural area of Branchburg Township.

Koinonia Community is seeking to establish a stable economic existence in addition to providing a way of life for the members. To do so successfully, it must obtain zoning ordinance exceptions from the township Adjustment Board.

The Georgia counterpart of the community has been plagued for several years. Its roadside headquarters have dynamited rocks thrown into the homes of inhabitants and threats and violence heap upon crops and barns.

The community is near Americus, Ga., been a stormy and under attack from South Georgians because of its interracial and communal aspects of the farms.

The northern farm will serve as a place of haven for some of the more anxious of the Georgia outcasts who have become alarmed by

shootings, harassments and an effective economic boycott, which has been in effect the past months as an effort to oust the group.

Refugees from the original settlement in the South, numbering 15 persons, have taken up residence here. It is likely that the new development here will also be

known as "Koinonia" which traces its roots to the New Testament Greek word for "fellowship" or a group of people.

The founders felt it was possible to exclude persons from membership on racial grounds.

The original community in Georgia has been accused of furthering racial integration.

It was accused of trucking goods to the South and also making money from the sale of goods on a commission basis.

It was also accused of converting the land to a community to which the more anxious members of the original settlement

original farm has grown to an 1,100-acre farm and poultry establishment. The agricultural and commercial activities of both Koinonia communities are carried on by the members as a whole. All property, money and income are held in common.

The farm was purchased by a group of Columbia University professors.

### INTERRACIAL FARM IS CURBED IN JERSEY

Special to The New York Times.  
BRANCHBURG TOWNSHIP, N. J., Sept. 17—Koinonia Communities, an inter-racial community, was refused permission last night to conduct commercial operations on its 120 acres near here.

This township's Board of Adjustment denied this group's request for exceptions to the zoning ordinances as "completely discordant with the character and purposes of the area."

The farm had hoped to process and package peaches and pecans in addition to making leather articles and raising truck crops.

However, the board intends to continue its stance.

The board concurred in an earlier denial made by the Township Planning Board after a public hearing on Aug. 27.

A nondenominational group of twenty-two white and Negro adults and children, the local community was formed last spring as an offshoot of the beleaguered Koinonia Farms of Americus, Ga.

The Georgia community has been subjected to shootings and an economic boycott in an attempt to oust it. Since early 1956 persons in the Americus areas have objected to the interracial and communal aspects of the farms.

As a result, the local community was established in June to serve as an economic outlet and as a northern haven for some of the more anxious members of the original settlement.



## Interracial Farm Group Looks To Greener Pastures in Jersey

By ROBERT ROTBERG

Special to The New York Times.

NESHANIC STATION, N. J., Aug. 20—Nestled in a fold of the Surland Mountains near here, a newly formed interracial agricultural community is struggling to serve Christian fellowship while eking a living from the soil and handicraft products. It also faces possible zoning controversies over plans for leather work and food processing.

One of the more industrious workers is Rufus Angry, a Negro who brought his wife and seven children north in February to escape shotgun blasts directed at his home on the Georgia farm. Together with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Atkinson, president and secretary-treasurer of the local group, the Angrys lived at Hidden Springs until Koinonia Farms decided to start its small branch.

In a predominantly rural area of Branchburg Township, Koinonia Communities is attempting to establish a stable economic existence in addition to providing a way of life for its members. To do this successfully, it must obtain zoning ordinance exceptions from the township's Adjustment Board.

A nondenominational group, the community was formed as an offshoot of the beleaguered Koinonia Farms of Americus, Ga. Since early 1956 persons in the Americus area have objected to the interracial and communal aspects of the Farms. During the last eight months shooting and other physical harassments have been coupled with an effective economic boycott in an attempt to oust the group.

### Established in Late June

As a result, the local community was established in late June to serve as an economic outlet and as a northern haven for some of the more anxious members of the original settlement. By the end of July twenty-two persons had taken up permanent residence on 129 acres here.

Truck crops and corn were planted and, in late July, a one-man leather goods facility was opened. So far, Lee Pagano has made sandals, handbags and belts on a modest scale. The self-governing group also hopes eventually to package peanuts and pecans grown in Georgia.

On a sunny afternoon, the local farm, once the site of another community known as Hidden Springs, is a picture of busy workers and many children. Despite this state's drought, the men have been staking tomatoes and cultivating other crops. They have also

### Project Was Begun in 1942

From its inception in 1942, the original land in Georgia has grown to an 1,100-acre farm and poultry establishment. The agricultural and commercial activities of both Koinonia communities are carried on by the members as a whole. All property, money and income are held in common. The members try to live a simple but not austere life.

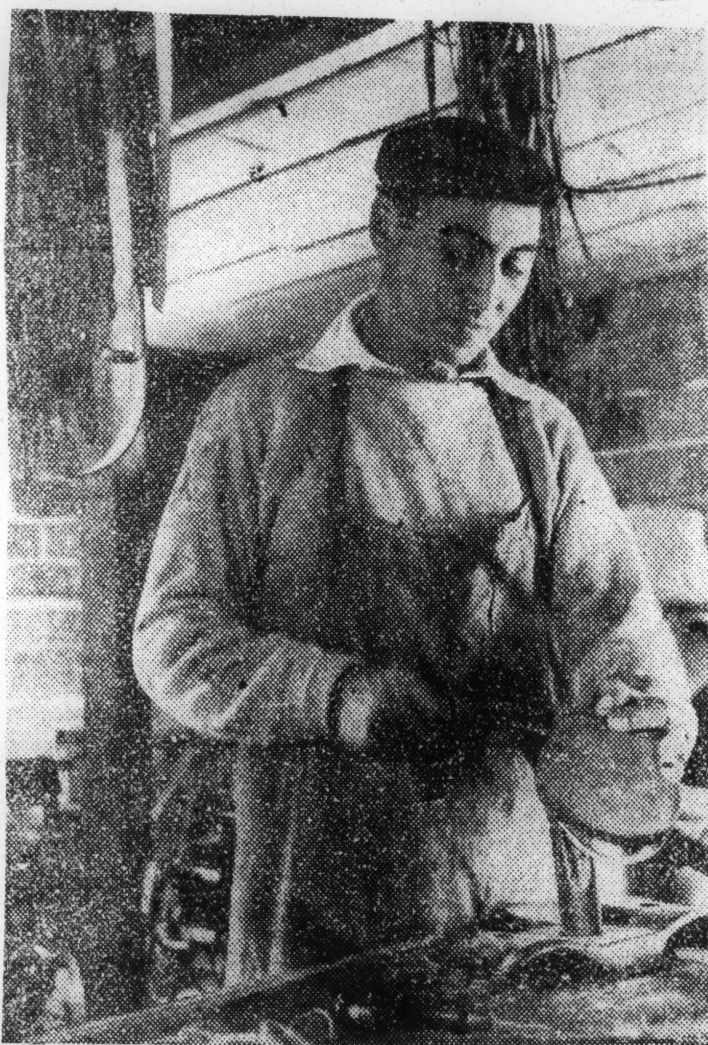
The nine adult residents of the local farm attempt to live in religious commitment "to the will of God as interpreted by the community." Though professing no specific set of doctrines, they conform to their generally Protestant background in matters of worship and prayer.

Mr. Atkinson explained that the original community had not been started to further segregation or integration. The founders, he said, felt themselves unable religiously to exclude persons from membership on racial grounds.

Mr. Atkinson expects the local community to serve as a "sort of escape and resting place" for weary members of the Georgia group.

The word "koinonia" comes from the New Testament Greek. It means "fellowship" or a group sharing all things.

On Tuesday, the local farm purchased for \$37,200 from a group of Columbia University professors who owned Hidden Springs—will place its case for zoning exceptions before the township's Planning Board. After investigation, a report will be made to the Adjustment Board.



James, Oct. 8-21-57 The New York Times (by Robert Walker)  
Lee Pagano is the community's one-man leather-working facility. The Koinia establishment in New Jersey is an offshoot of much-harassed organization in Americus, Ga.

## Koinonia Aid Eyed by Mix Group

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP) —

Leaders of three dozen church and civic organizations opened a two-day conference on racial integration today. Among subjects discussed was the biracial Koinonia Farm at Americus, Ga.

It was the first meeting of a group organized 10 months ago called the "Consultative Conference on Desegregation."

It is a national body whose chairmen are clergymen of the Catholic, protestant and Jewish faiths. Member groups include virtually all protestant denominations, officials said, as well as

## Mixed farm group now in Jersey

NESHANIC STATION, N.J.—Koinonia Communities, a nondenominational group similar to the Koinonia Farms of Americus, Ga., has set up operations in the Southland Mountains near here on the same inter-racial basis as its Georgia namesake.

Utilizing the earth for its living, the newly formed group was established in late June here as a refuge for members of the original settlement in Americus, who have been the target of bombings, shooting and other physical violence.

As of last month, some 22 colored and white persons had settled on the 129 acres of land owned by Koinonia Communities.

\* \* \*

### THE COMMUNAL GROUP

is attempting to establish a way of life for its members and at the same time earn a living through agriculture and the products offered by the earth.

Handicraft products, leather work and food processing are other skills the interracial group is attempting to provide a living for its members.

the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Officials emphasized that the conference is designed as an advisory group. They said it is primarily a forum for the clearance of views, exchange of information, consultation, and cooperative planning.

Officials said the conference started off by considering the issue of the Koinonia Farm. This is an integrated community in Georgia comprising a dozen or so Negro and white families.

The conference looked into possible ways of helping the farm, officials said, possibly through developing a mail order business for its produce which, they claimed, is boycotted on local markets.



39 1957

GEORGIA

KOINONIA FARM-Interracial settlement  
AMERICUS, GA.

## Georgia Integration Leader Speaks At Howard University

Dr. Jordan Scheduled For  
11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Thursday

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. C. L. Jordan, Director of Koinonia Farm at Americus, Ga., will be principal speaker at the annual exercises of Prayer exercises at Howard University Thursday (Dec. 5).

Dr. Jordan will address the students at a religious service in Rankin Memorial Chapel, 11 a. m., and Howard Place, 8 p. m., and will be the principal speaker at the annual Student Assembly, 8 p. m., in the Ball Room of the College. The exercises will be held at the

Koinonia Farm is an interracial settlement where families live and work in a cooperative plan. Because of its racial composition, the farm has created a controversy throughout the South. In recent

months bombings and other forms of abuse to the farm and its residents have been reported.

Thursday's program is one of the features of the annual Religious Week observance at Howard. The week will conclude Sunday (Dec. 8) with an 11 a. m. sermon at Rankin Chapel by Bishop Matthew W. Clair of the St. Louis Area, Methodist Church.



## Negroes Slated To Take Part In City Hall Fete

*Sat. 5-4-57*  
Negroes are expected to be in full participation in festivities climaxing the four-day "Parade of Progress" celebration with the dedication of the new \$6 million City Hall in the city's Civic Center here on Monday, according to Mayor Morrison's office.

The opening of the doors of the beautiful 11-story structure will mark the historic transfer of the city's government from the 107-year old City Hall on Lafayette Square.

Several Negro high school bands and members of Class No. 3 Auxiliary Police of Civil Defense which is composed of Negroes, are expected to be included in the thrilling spectacle of some 2,000 participants, 15 marching bands, and floats depicting the progress of New Orleans and a display of municipal equipment.

Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., a close friend of the mayor's office, said here Tuesday that he understood that the procession will include all agencies and bureaus of the city government. Many Negroes are employed in these agencies and are expected to be among the participants.

Several weeks ago the mayor was criticized following the publication of a story naming hundreds of persons as members of a Citizens Committee and Planning Group and no names of any known Negroes were included at the time.

On Monday, a reporter for the Louisiana Weekly telephoned the mayor's office for information relative to participation, if any, of Negroes in the parade. Names of scores of Negroes prominent in a cross section of Negro life, representing all factions and all groups, were revealed as members of the planning committee. The "Parade of Progress" celebration will also include

a preview of the new City Hall for the city's school children on Friday, May 3; an aerial exhibition by the United States Air Force jet team, "The Thunderbirds," on Saturday, May 4; ground-breaking ceremonies for a monument to Simon Bolivar, the "George Washington of South America," and the dedication of the "Garden of the Americas," on Sunday, May 5, and a "Parade of Progress" band at the evening of Monday, May 6.

Principal speaker at the banquet will be Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York.

## N.O. Race Relations Produce 'Oddities'

*Sat. 6-4-57*  
NEW ORLEANS, LA. (ANP)—Race relations in New Orleans presented some oddities this week. At Xavier University a white priest Rev. Robert Pavlak, received a degree in education while a Negro priest received his degree from Loyola, erstwhile all-white institution.

Two white Catholic nuns also received their degrees from Xavier and three white citizens, Father Edward F. Murphy, Miss Ellen Cavanaugh, both teachers at Xavier, and a white medical doctor received honorary degrees there.

In another action a group of students from a public school visited the City Park with permission of the Orleans Parish School Board. They were accompanied by their teacher Miss Olivia Evans. Park officials tried to force them to leave the park but they refused to do so until their bus returned for them.

They did not use the park facilities but walked about and looked at the things long forbidden to Negroes. Park officials are quoted as saying Negroes

were not even permitted to walk through the park.

City Park has been enjoined from refusing Negroes entrance by the federal court but most people are awaiting an appeal from the decision by park officials before trying to use park facilities.

Negroes still sit behind the screen on public buses and street cars despite a recent ruling by federal courts that this type of segregation is illegal and unconstitutional.

## Race Relations Gap Widens

Louisiana's infamous 1956 law which bans interracial activities as well as nearly every other phase of human relations, continues to hurt the state's reputation by increasing racial tension and further widening the gap between the races. *Weekly*

Meetings whereby whites and Negroes could get together to discuss interracial problems and promote a better understanding between the races are almost non-existent because of the law. These meetings were a great source of benefit to race relations. Without them there is hardly a common ground where the races can meet for mutual benefit. *p. 12*

At interracial meetings in the past, many false myths were exploded and moreso the members of each race were able to better understand each other. Persons attending these interracial gatherings were surprised, at least at first, to discover that both races thought basically alike and there was no inherent difference between them. From this, persons attending these gatherings could tell friends of their "discovery" and thereby help race relations no end. *Weekly*

Another phase of life that has been hit hard because of the law is the field of sports. For many years the state of Louisiana was gradually assuming a position of leadership as far as sports was concerned. Headline boxing attractions once flourished. The Sugar Bowl was generally considered at least the second and often the first in prestige of the post season grid attractions. *Sat. 11-9-57*

Now the top boxers shy away from the state. They, forbidden to ply their trade with performers from the other race, seek new scenes where more democratic practices are observed.

The Sugar Bowl has become a second rate event because of the limited amount of teams that are eligible to play here because the law forbids their players of color from participating. In addition, many of the bigger colleges refuse to play Louisiana teams because they recognize the law as one that is unfair, undemocratic and unChristianlike.

Moreover, the situation becomes even graver because the Negro sports enthusiasts simply refuse to patronize the biased, "lilly white" sports attractions. The "stay away" policy has grown and no doubt will swell to even bigger proportions.

One might think that sports is not an important field of bettering race relations. Perhaps it is the best place to break racial hatred. Many of the bitterest race haters are sports fans. Many have gotten over their prejudices by marvelling sub-consciously at amazing performances of the Negro athletes. They often find themselves forgetting the race of the athlete in praising him. This is the first step for the breaking down of prejudice. Even their seeing the Negro player perform on television as part of a team, or seeing a Negro fighter battle a white boxer, then after the fight is over throw his arms around his opponent's neck, is bound to have effect on even deep seated prejudices. It would even have stronger effect if these practices were put into effect right in our own state.

The gap between the races continues to spread. No longer can the races meet. No longer can the members of the races perform on the stage or on the playing field or court. Louisiana is hurting. Powers that be have substituted hate for progress.

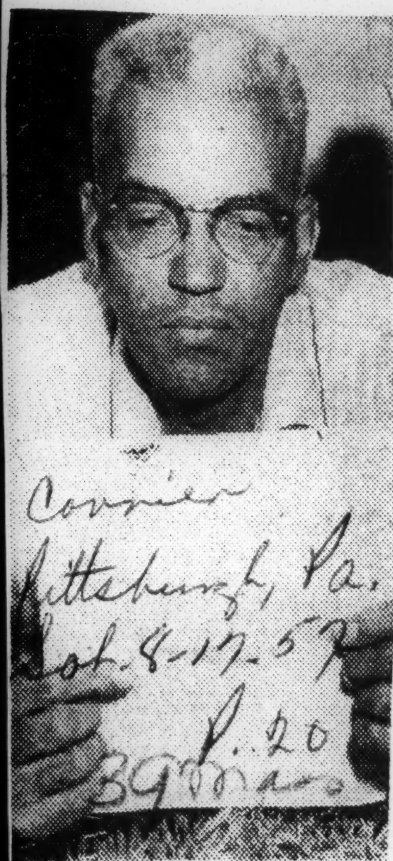


## Color Made No Difference

BALTIMORE, Md. — Ten-year-old John T. Powell owes his life to a courageous white youth who climbed on top of an electric freight train and saved him from almost certain death.

Donald Maler, the 18-year-old hero, climbed on top of a moving train and held young Powell down as the cars moved through a 3¼-mile-long tunnel. Powell had been shocked while playing with other boys on top of the train when he touched a live wire.





## Workshop—

Isham B. Jones, field supervisor for the Division Against Discrimination of the New Jersey State Department of Education, is among 45 social workers currently participating in the fourth annual Human Relations Workshop at North Andover, Mass., under the sponsorship of Boston University's Human Relations Center.



**MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNOR CONFERS WITH CITIZENS** — Governor Foster Furcolo of Massachusetts (Seated, center) is shown above with prominent Greater Boston citizens attending the second of a series of Conferences recently held at the Governor's Office. (October 16, 1957). (Standing from left to right:) Dr. Silas F. Taylor, Member of 1956 Mass. Electoral College; Atty. Oswald Jordan, Mass. Commission Against Discrimination; Mrs. Ruth Batson, President, NAACP Regional Conference; Edward L. Cooper, Executive Secretary, Boston NAACP; Frank Morris, Chairman, Massachusetts State Housing Authority Planning Board; Harold Vaughn, Boston Tax Assessor's Office; Governor Furcolo. (seated center) Walter Carrington, Commissioner, Massa-

chusetts Transit Authority; William M. Campbell, Roxbury Democratic Association; Elwood S. McKinny, Executive, Executive Secretary, Governor's Council; Lemuel M. Wells, Wells & Associates. (Not shown: Balcom S. Taylor, Chairman, Ward 9 Democratic Committee; Rev. E. Woodhouse, Pastor, Walls Memorial Church; Lincoln Pope, Jr., Representative to Massachusetts General Court, Ward 9.) In addition to discussing various topics pertinent to the affairs of state, Gov. Furcolo announced the appointments of Judge Edward O. Gourdin of the Roxbury District Court to the Massachusetts Judicial Council, and Lemuel M. Wells, Public Relations Counsel, as a member of the public relations staff assigned to special projects of the Executive Department.



## Medics Aiding Negro Colleague

MUSKEGON, Mich., Feb. 22 (AP)—About 25 doctors, most of them white, are taking over the practice of a Negro physician who was stricken with tuberculosis. The fees will go to their colleague.

The members of the Muskegon County Medical Society are visiting Dr. Williams' patients at their homes and in hospitals, and are working out a schedule among themselves to handle his office calls.

Dr. Williams, a native of Ellipton, Kan., who came here from Chicago in 1945, has a large practice among Muskegon's 15,000 Negroes.

Dr. Williams' secretary, Mrs. Charity Williams, who will bill the patients and collect the money, said:

"Dr. Ed just worked himself into this. He gave so much to others he seemed never have time to rest himself. His associates said he had not taken vacation in seven years."

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## Statter Runs

## Interracial

## Workshop

BRIDGMAN, Mich. The Rev. Merrel D. Booker, former chain columnist and former Dallas pastor, has been conducting an interracial workshop for Mid-West Institute here, according to the daily "Last Footstep" published by the teachers at the camp. The camp operated by the institute has 118 junior and senior high school boys and girls, among which is the Rev. Booker's 15-year-old son, Merrel.

Mid-West prides itself on conducting a "youth-run" camp.

The Rev. Booker makes this interesting comment: "So many people chose my workshop that I had one in the morning so large that I had to divide it into 2 sections. Then the rest I had in the afternoon, which I divided into 2 groups."

The Rev. Booker indicates that this is a new experience for a number of boys, including his son, Merrel, who "is having a ball."

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## INTER-RACIAL VACATIONS

Twin Cities Children Go to Minnesota, Iowa Homes

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (RNS)—Fifty Twin Cities children of various groups have gone to eight homes in sixteen Minnesota and Iowa communities for inter-racial vacation visits sponsored by the Minnesota Council on Race Relations.

The group included thirty-three Negro children, sixteen Indians and one Oriental.

Most of the children went to farms. All will be gone ten days.

"These youthful ambassadors of goodwill bring to the homes and churches they visit an exciting adventure in good human relations," said the Rev. Burton A. Warner of St. Paul, who is chairman of the council's race relations committee.

The children went to homes of members of Methodist, Congregational, Evangelical United Brethren, Disciples of Christ, and Evangelical Reformed churches.

This is the tenth year the council has sponsored the visits.



## House Committee Approves *Call P. 1 Fri. 3-23-57* Human Rights Commission

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — A bill which would set up a state commission on human rights was approved 9 to 1 Wednesday night by a Missouri House committee. Nineteen witnesses from Greater Kansas City, Fulton, Joplin, St. Joseph and Greater St. Louis testified in support of the bill introduced by Rep. J. McKinley Neal (D) of Kansas City and nine other House members.

House bill 125, if enacted into law, would create an 11-member commission, one member from each congressional district who are known to have interest in and sympathy with the purposes of such a group. The members, to be appointed by the Governor, would serve without compensation.

The functions of the Commission would be to foster mutual understanding and respect among all racial, religious and ethnic groups in Missouri and to encourage equality of treatment for, and prevent discrimination against, any racial, religious, ethnic group or its members.

William H. Gremley, executive secretary of the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations in Kansas City, was the first witness to speak in behalf of the bill. Gremley said Missouri faces the problem of intergroup relation, the most serious of all domestic problems. Gremley said the Commission would promote harmony, the most important objective, as well as achieve effective coordination among all races. He reminded the committee that the state has a definite responsibility to all citizens.

Gremley cited the St. Louis race riots as a result of opening one of the former all-white swimming pools and said such violence would not have occurred if adequate planning had been done. He said planning by such groups as the one he represented prevented any such instances when the Swope park swimming pool in Kansas City was opened to Negroes.

Speaking for the Missouri Social Welfare association, Chester Stovall, president of the group, said he is particularly interested in the powers and goals of the commission which include making investigations and studies in the field of human relations.

Rev. Walter Patrick, of Kinlock, Mo., represented the Interracial

Council of Greater St. Louis. He opened his remarks with a verse from the Bible, "Whatever you do to the least of these my brethren, you do to me." He said he felt confident that the state of Missouri would do its part in encouraging equality of treatment for all racial and religious groups.

Mrs. Robert A. Simon, of Joplin, Mo., spoke in behalf of the League of Women Voters. She said Bill 125 is an essential piece of legislature and that it is the responsibility of the government to provide equality for all its citizens. Mrs. Simon urged the creation of such a commission which would "seek to educate rather than force."

The next speaker for the bill was Thomas A. Webster, executive secretary of the Kansas City Urban League, who said he too was confident that the committee would report favorably on the creation of a commission on human rights.

Representing the Congregation of Social Action, Dr. John Kessler, of St. Louis, Mo., said he wholeheartedly endorsed a commission which would serve as a study group to collect facts, data and information about racial problems. He said we are all prejudiced to a certain point but these prejudices should be removed when facts are presented.

Other speakers for the bill included Gilbert Murphy, representing the Kansas City Council of Churches; John Wright, Missouri State Labor Council AFL-CIO; Mrs. K. P. Beshears, State branches of NAACP; Rev. Swartz, Jewish Council of St. Louis; Attorney Lewis Clymer, Jackson County Bar association, Kansas City; Mrs. Harriet B. Charleston, Civic Commission of Protestant churches, St. Louis; James Freeman, Lincoln university; Hewitt B. Williams, Civil Rights committee, Fulton, Mo. and the Missouri Association of Social Welfare; Harold Holliday, legislative branch of the NAACP, Kansas City and Rev. H. Grady Neal, pastor of Metropolitan Baptist Temple, Kansas City, Kas.

Numerous telegrams and letters in support of the bill were sent to the committee including one from Mayor H. Roe Bartle, of Kansas City.

The three other Negro members of the state legislature who sponsored the bill are, Leroy Tyus, James P. Troupe and Henry Winfield Wheeler. Tyus presented the speakers to the committee.



**HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION HEARS TESTIMONY ON RESTAURANT POLICY.**—Shown here are nine members of the Kansas City Commission on Human Relations as they sat as a body in a public hearing on discrimination in local restaurants Saturday, March 2, in the 14th floor assembly hall in the City Hall. The commission members, left to right, are: Floyd Early, business representative, AFL-CIO Laundry Drivers union, No. 586; Earl D. Thomas, principal of Lincoln high school; Mrs. Ed-

ward A. Smith, John A. Marshall, president, John A. Marshall company and vice chairman of the commission; Lee Reeder, chairman of the commission who presided; Mark J. Marchisio, Mrs. Dorothy H. Davis, executive director of Florence Home; B. J. George, consultant, Power and Light company and Max Grigione, insurance representative. Three members of the 12-man commission were absent.

# House Bill 125 Passes

## Now Goes *Call P. 1 Fri. 3-23-57* To Senate *Kansas City, Mo.* For Action

### Measure Creates State Commission On Human Rights

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — House bill No. 125, which creates a state Commission on Human Rights, passed the House of Representatives Tuesday morning, April 30, and now faces one more hurdle before it becomes law. The last hurdle is the Senate.

When passed by both houses, there is no doubt that the bill will be signed by the governor as he is a staunch supporter of the bill.

The House vote, taken after 10 minutes of debate, was 84 for the bill and 38 against. Seventeen members of the House voted

"present." Seventeen others were absent, some "taking a walk" rather than take a stand on the measure.

J. McKinley Neal (D) of Jackson county, one of the 10 sponsors of the bill; Warren E. Hearnes (D) of Mississippi county and Richard H. Ichord (D) of Texas county spoke for the measure. Rep. Charles H. Sloan of Ray county made the motion to reconsider bill 125 which had been debated twice before on the House floor.

Speaking against the bill were A. Clifford Jones (R) of St. Louis county, a former president of the Missouri Association for Social Welfare; Lee Cowan Sutton (D) of Monroe county and Edward G. Farmer (R) of Jasper county. Debate on the bill was limited to 10 minutes. Voting took place shortly after 9 o'clock.

Twenty-one members of the League of Women Voters from all over the state of Missouri were here during the debate and vote on the bill. There was a packed gallery as the measure was passed.

All of the Jackson county delegation voted for the bill except Mrs. Clara Aiken Speer (R) of the eighth district and Dwight Beals

ward A. Smith, John A. Marshall, president, John A. Marshall company and vice chairman of the commission; Lee Reeder, chairman of the commission who presided; Mark J. Marchisio, Mrs. Dorothy H. Davis, executive director of Florence Home; B. J. George, consultant, Power and Light company and Max Grigione, insurance representative. Three members of the 12-man commission were absent.

"The governor is behind this bill," Neal commented, "and I'm confident it will pass the Senate. Now is the time, however, for the folks back home to begin work on their senators and to urge that they vote for the bill." House bill 125 creates an 11-member Commission on Human Rights with power to hold public and private hearings on complaints of racial, religious, ethnic prejudice, intolerance, and bigotry. The Commission has the power to subpoena witnesses and to require the production of any evidence relating to any matter under investigation. The members would be appointed by the governor and would serve without remuneration.



# Gov. Signs Human Rights Commission Bill

ANN ARBOR CITY, Mich., Gov. James T. Blair signed House Bill No. 125 Tuesday, June 20, thus creating a State Commission on Human Rights.

While signing the bill, however, Judge Blair pointed out the weak points in the measure and said that he was signing it "reluctantly."

The bill establishes an 11-man commission to investigate complaints of racial discrimination but it has no enforcement powers.

The governor issued a statement saying:

"It is with great reluctance that I have signed the bill. It had been my hope that the legislature would see fit to pass the bill in its original form so the commission would be enabled to perform its duties in a manner consistent with the important job it has to do."





## Fired Into Home Of Mississippi Woman

council."

J. Hall Bolden, head of the high school division of Campbell College for Negroes here, was identified in evidence at Baton Rouge as program consultant for the council's Nov. 3, 1955, meeting. The News said Bolden called the newspaper yesterday to say he was invited to the meeting, attended, did not participate in the program, and is not and has not been a member of the council.

## Negroes Save Winona's Wreck

CHARLESTON, Miss. (AP) —

Two Negro brothers saved the lives of a white Winona couple trapped in a wrecked car in a swampy area.

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## Brothers Save White Couple

CHARLESTON, Miss. (AP) —

A white couple, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Johnson, are alive today after barely escaping death last week, thanks to the efforts of two Negro brothers who pulled them from their wrecked automobile.

Knocked unconscious when their car skidded a tire and careened over a bridge falling into five feet of water, their hope of their survival seemed likely as Johnson regained consciousness and began blowing the car horn for help.

Their heads were just barely above water when Negro Robert and his brother, driving by, spotted the troubled couple trapped in the wrecked car.

The two men immediately went to the rescue, freeing the pair from the wreckage without regard to their own health and safety.

## Negro Leads Lost Youth From Swamp

YAZOO CITY, Oct. 15 (AP) — A 16-year-old boy lost overnight in tangled Big Black Swamp today wandered out in the company of a Negro farmer who led him to safety. The boy was none the wiser for wear.

James Howell emerged from the dense thicket shortly after 1 a.m. today, carrying a rifle and smiling broadly.

Howell told searchers who had combed the huge swamp since late yesterday that he lost his way and wandered several miles during the night before hitting the Big Black.

Early this morning he shucked his shoes and waded across the river in a Negro cabin where he spent a night. The Negro, who was unidentified, led the boy through the swamp.



## Historic City Welcomes Moral Re-Armament Group

*Daily World* *Jan. 1-29-57*  
*Atlanta, Ga.* *P. 1*  
AMHERSTBURG, Ontario — This historic city, port of freedom for runaway slaves at the end of the "underground railroad," gave a civic welcome to a Moral Re-Armament inter-racial force of 150 today.

Albert H. Ely, Washington, D. C. lawyer, whose forefathers manned one of the last underground railway stations on Lake Erie, said, "Amherstburg — known as the gateway to freedom can be the gateway to a new world."

Alvin McCurdy, leading authority on Negro history related the story of the fugitive slaves settlement in this area. The most famous pioneer of these Negro communities, he said, was the Rev. Josiah Henson, inspiration for Harriet Beecher Stowe's character of "Uncle Tom." At that time the escaped slaves in Canada numbered 60,000.

"My forebears risked everything to bring those slaves to freedom. Now we have the choice of atomic war, world dictatorship or a new world renaissance with God's power. MRA offers us that third chance we all want."

Chairing the reception was City Councillor George McCurdy, great grandson of one of the first slaves to find refuge in Amherstburg. Earlier he had welcomed the group to the First Baptist Church built in 1845 by a group of ex-slaves which included his great grandfather.

Councillor McCurdy said, "I am deeply interested in Moral Re-Armament. If we keep our hands in God's Hand, I know there will be no barrier between us."

Councillor McCurdy referred to the visit of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune to Amherstburg the year before she died. David Carey, Canadian Rhodes scholar, quoted Mrs. Bethune's words about Moral Re-Armament which are engraved on her memorial stone, "To be a part of this great uniting force of our age is the crowning experience of my life."

*Daily World*  
John Amata, co-author of the African play, "Freedom" and former student body president at Ibadan University in Nigeria, said, "MRA is creating the new type of man who clears away bitterness." He cited:

*P. 3*  
The unprecedented inter-racial assemblies held by MRA in South Africa; the cure MRA is bringing to the causes of Mau Mau in Kenya; and the prevention of bloody revolution in Nigeria that saved self-government.

*39*  
He added that the application of MRA's absolute moral standards had saved his own home from breaking up.

Mayor Harvey E. Hamilton welcomed the MRA force and John Marsh, editor of "The Amherstburg

Echo" outlined the history of the city which has been under three flags — French, British and United States.

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## Moral Rearmament Makes A Laudable Contribution To Negro History

It might be of unusual interest here to Negro History Week in the rehash of the homage paid by the racial forces to the "Underground Railway System."

*Atlanta, Ga.*  
The Moral Re-Armament Information Service is responsible for the release, so informative and colorful in its service of other days.

*Sat. 2-16-57*  
Students of history are already acquainted with the "underground" railway system by which slaves by the thousands found their way to freedom. It ended at Amherstburg, Ontario, near the border line of the state of Michigan, where hundreds of runaway slaves crossed the Detroit river by night.

Such Characters of note, as the Rev. Josiah Henson, the inspiration of Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are impersonated.

It was quite fitting that the Moral Re-Armament inter-racial force bless this historic spot in paying tribute to these men who by their faith and courage, led the American Negro to freedom and dignity.

Every student in the elementary schools should become acquainted with this phase of activity dealing with the abolition of slavery. Surely, John Brown and his school never dared a more dangerous feat nor emphasized more courage in a cause which frowned on the enslavement of human beings.

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, the year before she passed, visited this center and she left a quote there which read: "To be a part of this great uniting force of our age is the crowning experience of my life."

More and more hitherto unheard of weavings and little known relics of Negro history are coming into focus. Those students of Negro history always welcome such bits of new information to add to their already interesting collection of data on what delivered a poor but proud race from the iron shackles of human slavery.

## Student Sees Cure To Bias Through MRA Group

*Daily World* *July 4-23-57*  
*Atlanta, Ga.*  
BAGUIO, The Philippines — Willard Johnson, Negro President of the Student body of 12,000 at the University of California in Los Angeles recently told the Asian Assembly for Moral Re-Armament here that "only the ideology of Moral Re-Armament can answer racial prejudice because it is the only force that challenges both Black and White to change and build a new world."

Johnson said he used to believe progress in this field would come through legislation. "Legislation can bring change," he said, "but often when only the environment is changed, people stay the same. Our task now is to change men. Real progress comes from the sincere desire of a changed heart to remake the world. This way it comes without the pain or struggle involved in force."

Racial prejudice is the most important issue facing America today, Johnson said. "We Negroes have often attempted to answer it with an equal amount of prejudice against the Whites. But our real battle is against prejudice and not against the people involved in it. The people of Asia have a major part to play in helping us solve our problems," he continued.

sembly hall were bitter enemies of the Pacific—Japanese, Koreans, Australians, and Filipinos. They were among the Asian delegates who came in five plane-loads across the Pacific.

They were welcomed by the famous choir of Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Gandhi cited evidence of the reconciliation between national leaders from Japan and the Philippines and Japan and Korea which took place at the Asian assembly for Moral Rearmament in the Philippines last April.

He quoted the former prime minister of Nationalist China, General Ho Ying-Chin, who said, "What we have failed to achieve in 10 years of post-war diplomatic effort has been accomplished at this assembly."

## LIGHT OF INDIA

Rajmohan Gandhi said that his grandfather, the Mahatma, "fought for the freedom of India."

"He fought the real enemies of hate, lust, fear and pride in his own person and in his nation."

## Ghandi Grandson Asks Moral Unity

*Defender* *Chicago, Ill.*  
*Sat. 6-8-57*  
By CHARLES P. HOWARD

MACKINAC, Mich.—The grandson of Mahatma Gandhi, Rajmohan Gandhi, declared last week at the opening session of the Moral Rearmament Assembly of Nations at Mackinac Island that "only with MRA can we Asian countries unite among ourselves."

"When we unite on the basis of absolute moral standards and moral rearmament," he said, "that unity will serve the rest of the world instead of being opposition to it."

WELCOME IN SONG  
Seated in the great timbered as-



# Grandson Of Gandhi Sees Unity With MRA Movement

*Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P.1*  
*Sept 6-1-37*  
MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich. — (SNS) — The grandson of Mahatma Gandhi, Rajmohan, declared Friday at the opening session of the Moral Re-Armament Assembly of Nations at Mackinac Island "Only with MRA can we Asian countries unite among ourselves."

"When we unite on the basis of absolute moral standards and Moral Re-Armament, that unity will serve the rest of the world instead of being in opposition to it."

Seated in the great timbered assembly hall were bitter enemies of the Pacific—Japanese, Koreans, Australians, and Filipinos. They were among the Asian delegates who came in five plane loads across the Pacific.

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He quoted the former Prime Minister of Nationalist China, General Ho Ying-Chin, who said, "What we have failed to achieve in 10 years of post-war diplomatic effort has been accomplished at this assembly."

"MRA is the ideology which is uniting the Asian nations."

Rajmohan Gandhi said that his grandfather the Mahatma, "fought for the freedom of India. He fought the real enemies of hate, lust, fear and pride in his own person and in his nation."

"Moral Re-Armament challenged me to apply to my own life the standards that my grandfather applied to his."

"I have decided to give all I have to Moral Re-Armament because I am convinced it is the one answer on which the eastern and western countries can unite." He added, "Only when we are equipped with this ideology can we conquer the materialistic forces of our age."

## MRA Assembly Greeted Buchman, Symbolizes World Unity Force

*Daily World Sept 6-8-37 Birmingham, Ala. P.6*  
MACKINAC ISLAND, Michigan — The next stage in human history for Asia and America was patterned Tuesday at the 38th national celebration of Dr. Frank Buchman's birthday here at the Moral Re-Armament Assembly of Nations.

In a mass of color from their Paris, Kimonos, robes and sarongs 225 men and women from ten Asian nations stood together as a symbol of their new-found unity.

Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of the Mahatma, whom Dr. Buchman first met in India in 1915, introduced the National delegations.

He said, "MRA has brought new light to Asia and lasting unity. It has created the force to turn the tide of history. We Asians pledge ourselves to march shoulder to shoulder with those from other continents to bring this answering ideology in time to all mankind."

Turning to Dr. Buchman, he said "warmest greetings to you for the love, care and ceaseless fight which you have waged for the peoples of our countries. They presented Mrs. Park Hyun Sook, a former Korean cabinet minister who had been deeply humiliated by the Japanese and whose husband had been bedridden for more than 18 years as a result of Japanese imprisonment."

### BITTERNESS HEALED

She and Mrs. Kato, Japanese Senator and member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, together garlanded Dr. Buchman. Mrs. Park declared, "time has healed my bitterness toward Japan and together our countries are meant to cooperate to bring peace to Asia and the world."

Mrs. Kato said, "I want to thank Dr. Buchman from the bottom of my heart. Japan and Korea on a basis of Moral Re-Armament are united."

Then Mrs. Roseller Lim, wife of Senator Lim, Chairman of the Philippine Senate Labor Commit-

tee, stepped forward from the big Philippines delegation to hand Dr. Buchman a present - her husband's pearl-inlaid walking stick. When Dr. Buchman last met him, the president said, "most peoples load

me down with problems, you bring the answer."

Throughout the day cables to Dr. Buchman poured in from every part of the world. They came from the Shah of Iran, Prime Minister Nu of Burma, Chancellor Adenauer and Foreign Minister Von Brentano of Germany, field-marshal Pibulsonggram of Thailand, the defense minister of Korea, former Prime Minister Hatoyama of Japan and General Ho Ying-Chin, chairman of the National Strategy board of Taiwan.

While an Asian chorus chanted Gandhi's favorite hymn, Mrs. Navitri Nigam a member of the Indian National Parliament gave Dr. Buchman a portrait of the Mahatma.

Mrs. Nigam and Begum Hyauddin of Pakistan, each apologized for the bitterness she held to the other nation and committed themselves to fight on a basis of MRA for unity between their countries, in Asia and the world.

### SYMBOL OF UNITY

Four hundred Americans, black and white, stood together in what a spokesman of the colored people, Attorney Charles Howard described as "a group symbolic of a united America."

He said, "we come with a contrite heart, conscious of the evils of the past and committed with you to right those evils and wrong."

Vice President of the Bethune-Cookman College students, Sam Hayes, declared, "I have seen MRA in action. It is the strongest force in the world. I have only one gift to give you, Dr. Buchman, - that is my life for the work."

He was a member of the Bethune-Cookman chorus which sang two

Negro spirituals for the assembly. Charlie Trout who led a delegation from Tuskegee said that this assembly had brought "a great first step toward unity in America which will give us the respect of other nations which we have sought by other methods and have not found."

Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines of Chicago and President of the National Association of Colored Women, said, "a new era for America and the world has begun here today." She pledged her life to bring

MRA to the world.

The executive office of the National Academy of Sciences at Washington, Dr. Douglas Cornell, said to Dr. Buchman, "you have taught us the statemanship of the humble heart. We wish to give you the rarest gift of the world, America with humble hearts."

## Sudanese Bring Fabulous Gifts

*Sept 4-1-37*  
MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich. — Two Sudanese statesmen—Muslim leaders of commanding stature—dressed in the magnificent robes and white turbans of their tradition, presented to Dr. Frank Buchman gifts from their people here.

Sayed Ahmed Mohamed Abu Sin, Minister of Social Affairs in the Sudan, and his colleague, Sayed Mohammed Saleh Shangitti, former Speaker of the Assembly, were representing the Prime Minister at the Assembly of Nations here.

They were introduced by Ahmed el Mahdi, who conveyed to Dr. Buchman the greetings of his father, El-Emam Abd El-Radman el Mahdi, founder of the Government Party of the Sudan.

The Minister of Social affairs read a message to the Assembly from his Prime Minister—"MRA is doing the most important work

in the world. It is the fundamental answer to the materialism which is threatening all the nations. If moral standards decay then the nation dies. MRA gives to the nation the moral standards it needs. MRA has come at the most fortunate time to give to the people of the world a most inspired ideology."

He then turned to Dr. Buchman who chaired the session, and presented a prayer mat, a coffee urn and other gifts.

"The Sudan, with both African and Arab races in its midst, is an important position in Africa," said Shangitti. "It can stretch out its hands to both the north and south of Africa and protect the continent."

"With MRA in the Sudan we can achieve our objective of good relations with our neighbors."

El Mahdi said that without the principles of MRA, which he likened to those of Islam, the whole Muslim world will "fall prey to either chaos or communism." In the present world struggle between America and communism, he said, the victory of one will mean the destruction of the other. "MRA steps in and produces the answer for both these peoples and also for people who have lost their values and principles," he concluded.

*Sept 4-1-37*  
MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich. — "The greatest miracle in America is happening at Mackinac Island," William Gordon, city editor of THE ATLANTA DAILY WORLD, told the MRA Assembly of Nations here. He was referring to the change MRA is bringing in human hearts.



# AFRICAN LEADERS ARRIVE TO PRESENT PLAY HERE

*Daily World Atlanta Ga. Tues. 7-30-57*  
African leaders, members of Parliament from Ghana, Nigeria and South Africa, arrived in Atlanta Monday to speak and present the famous African play, "The Next Phase," at the City Auditorium.

The African leaders are accompanied by members of the Moral Re-Armament group recently from Washington where the three act play has been presented to over capacity crowds.

The play will be presented at 8:30 tonight and tomorrow night to the public.

## WRITTEN BY GHANA OFFICIALS

Based on the theme what Africa thinks of the West, the play was written by six members of the Ghana Parliament.

Members of the play make up a party of 120 people from 24 different countries in Asia, Africa and Europe.

Last night a special banquet was given at the Waluhaje Apartments honoring the leaders and MRA members. The banquet was given by Walter Chief Aiken, who had been closely associated with the MRA Movement both in the United States and abroad.

"We were able to make arrangements for the play late Monday," Mr. Aiken said.

## "SPECTACULAR" ACCLAIM

The play has been receiving "spectacular" acclaim in Washington where it has been held over. The group will return to the Nation's Capital following performances here where several other presentations will be made during the week-end.

The cast of the play was received in the Senate last Friday and welcomed by the Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson and Minority Leader William Knowland.

The District of Columbia Commissioner gave a special reception and presented the "key to the city" to the African leaders.

The Hon. Dowuona Hammond, member of Prime Minister Nkrumah's party and one of the authors of the play, declared, "This play says what we Africans feel. The ideological battle has reached its darkest hour. Africa, once the Dark

Continent, has accepted the challenge."

An African chief in the party said, "Africa could become another China. Which way Africa and which way Asia depends upon which way America. Africa speaks to the world in this play. We look to America to live and give a superior ideology that will win response and trust in Africa and Asia."

Others in the party arriving today include Princess Sastelbarco of Italy Bernard Mendes of France, son of the former Prime Minister and Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of Mahatma Gandhi.

Africans from 14 countries are in the cast of "The Next Phase." The play was produced by the Africans at the Moral Re-Armament Assembly of Nations at Mackinac Island, Michigan, where over 2,500 representatives from 51 nations have come thus far this summer. The Assembly continues over Labor Day.

To finance this action the daughters of a Mississippi editor gave all their savings. A Negro social worker gave her life savings and a Negro college student gave his last \$75. A school teacher closed out her bank account. Five newly married couples gave their wedding gift money and an Indian lady sold her jewelry worth, 2,000 rupees to make it possible for the Africans and Asians to speak to the nation.

The public is invited to attend Admission is WITHOUT CHARGE.

## "The Next Phase"

*Daily World Thurs. 8-1-57*  
"The Next Phase," a play written by six members of the parliament of Ghana, the recently-formed free nation in Africa, was presented this week with a 54-member cast. *Atlanta, Ga.*

Here was a remarkable vehicle, assembled with one world thoroughness from different nations on the African continent. They were harmoniously-blended in a United Nations setting which brought salvos of applause from members of both races who witnessed it.

This challenging and objective drama was hailed by both sides of the audience who sat on opposite sides of the City Auditorium.

Our Marion E. Jackson viewing it said in part "an excellent cast demonstrated that good humor, sound stage technique and laudable staging know no boundary lines and that nationalities are cemented in the one world that Wendell Willkie dreamed about but never lived to see."

*Moral Re-Armament*  
"Here we see human actors not props, not schooled veterans of the legitimate stage but people willing to confess their inadequacies and remonstrate with them 'in person' and with the equipment of those we know rather than the grease paint bund which profess their know how over and over and above all these limitations I found it compelling drama."

The play is an attempt by native Africans from all walks of life and the leaders of the Moral Re-Armament Assembly of Nations, (M. R. A.) its sponsor, to point to a new way of life based on freedom, equality and justice, if mankind is to find peace and happiness.

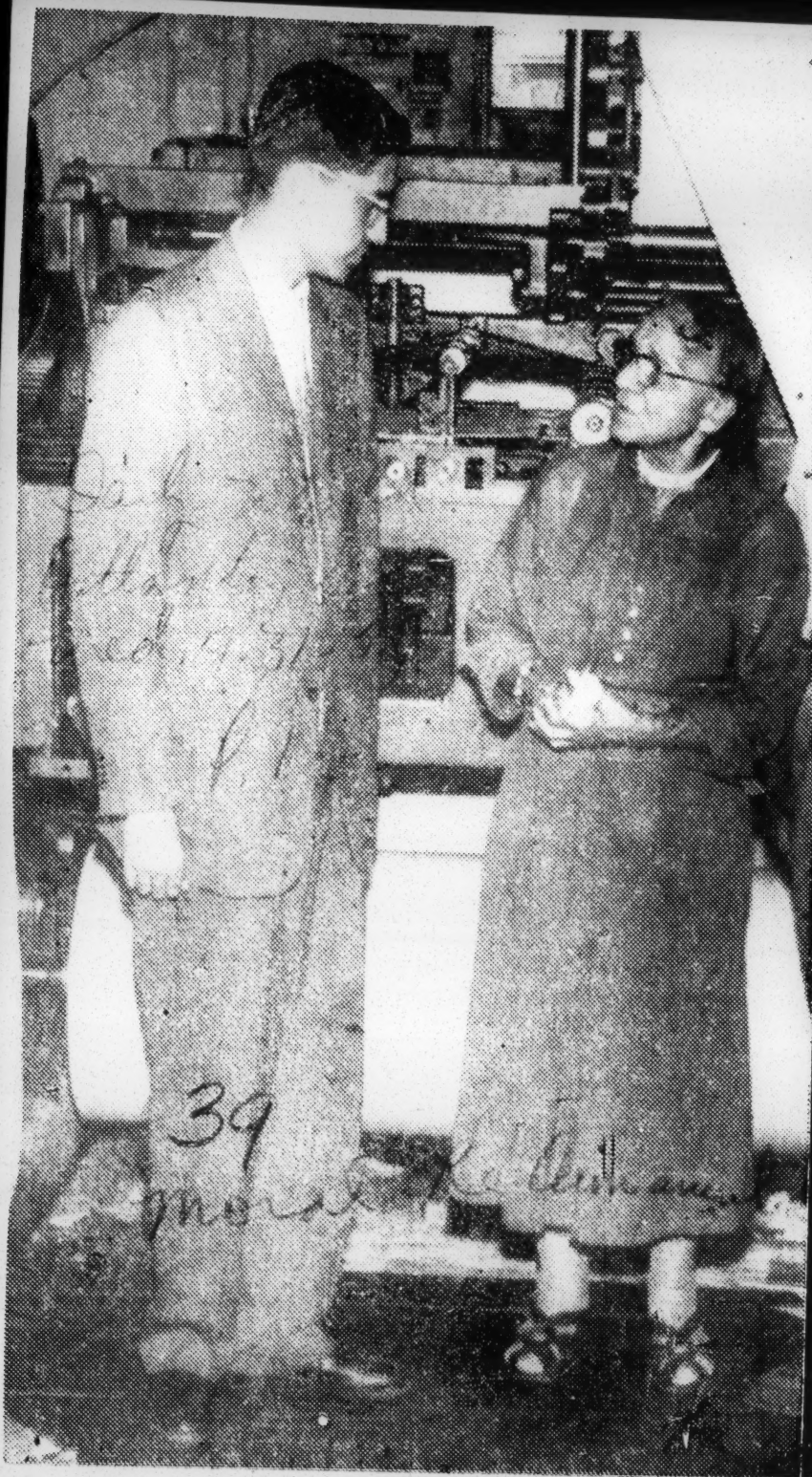
The Assembly sponsored another play with African characters titled, "Freedom." This latest play, "The Next Phase" shows how the newest nation in Africa is attempting to base its government on the high moral ground of "Honesty, Purity, Unselfishness and Love," as an example for other — individuals and governments — to follow.

In addition to the players the group brought with them many other personages from Asia and Europe.

All in all we think the play is excellent and carries a moral that well may be the way to peace and happiness for mankind everywhere if these principles are accepted and practiced by men and governments.

We are glad the group has come to Atlanta and we wish it continued success in its mission.





**WELCOME TO KENTUCKY**—Gov. A. B. Chandler of Kentucky is welcoming the 100-strong international Moral Re-Armament force and the cast of the African play, "The Next Phase," in his executive offices in Frankfort. The governor is greeting Manasseh Moerane, vice-president of 10,000 South African teachers, who plays a

leading role in the drama. Gov. Chandler told the MRA representative "Moral Re-Armament is making a great contribution to race relations by recalling people to firm foundations of Christianity." Moerane replied: "Your welcome speaks to the whole world."

## Gov. Chandler Welcomes MRA Cast To Capital

MRS. W. A. SCOTT, SR., shown talking with Ramajan Gandhi grandson of the late great Indian leader, Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi visited the plant of the Atlanta Daily World Monday afternoon. He is among the group of international leaders, currently in Atlanta for the purpose of presenting the famous African play, "The Next Phase" at the City Auditorium. The play which has attracted the interest of thousands over the nation, and presented here last night will complete its final performance tonight. (Perry's Photo)

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY — Governor A. B. Chandler of Kentucky last week received the African-Asian cost of "THE NEXT PHASE" in his suite at the State Capitol in Frankfort. He shook hands with one hundred people from 23 nations and talked informally, recalling visits to their lands.

"Moral Re-Armament," he said, "is making a great contribution to race relations in the South by recalling people to firm foundations of Christianity. You have no idea how much I appreciate your understanding. We need to get rid of bitterness and learn how to live together. What chance have we got to contrib-

bute towards world peace if we cannot live in peace at home.

Governor Chandler appealed to representatives of all nations to work with America as she learns to answer her problems. "We are doing our best with God's help to make our maximum contribution, so all men can live equally and have the same rights."

In response Manasseh Moerane, Vice-President of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, said "Your welcome to us speaks to the whole world."

In a special gesture of welcome, the Governor invited the visitors to see his home, the executive mansion on the grounds of the Capitol. The Moral Re-Armament force were guests of Kentucky State College for lunch and afterwards they addressed students and faculty members.



## MRA Is Called Defense Against "Social Dangers"

MACKINAC ISLAND, MICH. — (INS)— Don Luigi Sturzo, Italian priest and political leader, told the Moral Re-Armament Assembly of Nations Friday the movement is a defense against "social dangers" facing the world.

In a message to the representatives of 48 nations meeting in Mackinac Island read by Ferdinando Dambrosio, a member of the Italian parliament, Sturzo said:

"Considering Moral Re-Armament on the level of the great struggles like that of the abolition of slavery and of feudalism, society is carried toward higher levels of morality which bring far-reaching fulfillment of the great longings of mankind."

Sturzo, who is credited with creating the Christian Democratic parties of Italy, Germany and France, said that the heart of Moral Re-Armament is "the avoidance of evil and the pursuit of good."

He said humanity must be brought to the "level of universal love where the dangers of war, the sad consequences of dictatorship, the enslavement of oppressed peoples, the degradation of classes, said to be inferior, undesirable or untouchable are all abolished."

### AFRICAN PLAY STAYS ON

'The Next Phase' Adds 6 Days  
to Run at ANTA Theatre

Six more performances have been scheduled at the ANTA Theatre for the African play "The Next Phase." The play was written by six members of the Parliament of Ghana and produced by Moral Re-Armament.

Three performances were scheduled when the play opened here Aug. 3. The run was extended once and now has been extended, today through Saturday at 8:30 P. M. All tickets are free.

The play has a cast of fifty-four drawn from fourteen African nations. Using scenes from African political, business and family life, the play presents the Moral Re-Armament creed, call-

ing for absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness and love in human affairs.

Written last month at the Moral Re-Armament Assembly of Nations at Mackinac Island, Mich., the play has been shown in Washington, Atlanta and Tuskegee, Ala.



Herald Tribune, New York, N. Y. P. 7 Sat. 4-7-57  
Herald Tribune photo by James Kavalines

At luncheon at the Metropolitan Club yesterday. Left to right: Mikhael Kubienje, representative from Nigeria; Ray Purdy, a director of Moral Re-Armament; Michel Sentis, of France; Braham Bouzar, of Algeria, and J. K. Asiedu, of Ghana.

## Moral Re-Armament Delegates Honored

Representatives of seven-teen African countries, all of whom are among the 5,500 delegates attending the Moral Re-Armament Assembly of Nations, in Mackinac Island, Mich., were honored at a luncheon yesterday at the Metropolitan Club. 1 East African play written by six members of the Ghana parliament, now in its fifth week at the Longacre Theater on W. 48th St. John B. Hayward, senior executive at International Business Machines Inc., was chairman of the luncheon.





**MEMBERS OF THE MORAL RE-ARMAMENT** group observing a copy of the Atlanta Daily World with Walter "Chief" Aiken during their recent trip to the city to present "The Next Phase" an African play. Left to right, front row: Guy Woolford, who lives in Atlanta; Judge C. J. Classen Union of South Africa; Mr. Aiken, Atlanta; Dr. William Nkoma, Union of South Africa; top row, George Deneal, Union of South Africa and H. Azure, Nigeria. — (Special Photo



## With Humility, We Welcome The Leaders Of Moral Re-Armament

*Daily World*  
We feel highly honored in Atlanta today for having with us top leaders of 24 countries, representing Africa, Asia and Europe. These leaders are part of a group which make up Moral Re-Armament.

The group is composed of members of Parliament from Ghana, Nigeria and South Africa, whose primary purpose is to present a play tonight and tomorrow night at the City Auditorium. The play, which deals with Africa, is called "The Next Phase" from whose presentation will emerge a living theme as to how that vast continent responds to the Western world.

There is no charge for admission. All are invited.

Some of the leaders, who also act in the play, will speak to groups and visit in the homes of people while here.

More significantly, these leaders from 24 countries of the world, are part of a world unit dedicated to peace and international understanding.

Moral Re-Armament, as a movement, also has as its purpose, the program that can avert possible disaster and bring about a stronger feeling of brotherhood among races, nationalities and nations. Its teachings, if practiced, will make a divided land into a pattern of unity. The movement is against those elements which cause racial tensions; it's against nations that conspire to overthrow and rule at the expense of another.

Leaders of the movement maintain a feeling that practices inherent in the teachings of Moral Re-Armament, serve as the answer, fundamental enough to meet hatred and fear. These practices make men govern their actions, not by what they can get from their neighbors in terms of material wealth and political influence, but by how much they can give to the cause of advancing common understanding.

We feel that MRA is not only a moral but a spiritual force, capable of meeting both domestic and international problems.

Our country is fortunate for being a part of the movement. Atlanta is indeed blessed for being honored by the presence of these world leaders who make up MRA. With deep humility, we welcome them to our city.

## MRA LEADERS TELL ATLANTA OF MOVEMENT

*Daily World*  
By WILLIAM FOWLKES

A band of international citizens of varied nationalities, races and creeds came to Atlanta Monday afternoon, representatives of Moral Re-Armament, whose purpose is to convert nations of the earth to peace and love.

Tonight at 8:30 o'clock they will

having been made a few hours previously from Washington, D. C., where the play was successfully presented.

Atty. A. T. Walden delivered the chief welcome address from Atlantans to the gathered "friends from all over the world." He praised the visitors for spreading their "gospel of brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God" throughout the world and "especially in our area where its need is so apparent."

Responding to the welcome were visiting dignitaries including Rajmohan Gandhi, Indian journalist and grandson of the late Mahatma Gandhi, A. Dowunoo Hammond, member of parliament of Ghana, and Dr. William Nkomo, of South Africa.

C. A. Scott, Editor of the Atlanta Daily World expressed praise for the ideals of MRA and what the movement stands for.

T. M. Alexander, insurance executive, commended the group for coming to Atlanta.

Many of the guests were garbed in their native costumes, which will be lavishly displayed tonight in the play production at City Auditorium, to which everybody is invited free of admission charge. The play will also be presented Wednesday night.

## Ask U. S. To Join Forces With Africa In MRA Movement

*Daily World*  
MACKINAC ISLAND, MICH. — (INS) — A delegate to the London Nigerian Constitutional Conference Monday called upon the United States to join forces with Africa in Bringing Moral Re-Armament to the World.

Mallam Aminu Kano, a North Nigerian political leader, addressed delegates from 40 countries attending the MRA assembly of Nations at Mackinac Island.

### INTERESTS OF NIGERIA

Aminu, who flew to Mackinac from London during an interval in the constitutional conference which is paving the way for Nigerian Independence, told how he decided to put aside his personal ambition and family position to advance the cause of MRA and the interests of Nigeria.

## African Drama

*Atlanta Journal-Constitution*  
A British woman whose father had been buried alive in Kenya as a sacrifice by the Mau Mau tribe was in Washington the other day.

Her father, A. G. H. Leakey, had lived among the Mau Maus for years, was friendly to them, defended them, but a Mau Mau prophetess said that a good man had to be sacrificed, so he and his wife were carried to the slope of Mount Kenya. Two graves were dug and they were buried alive. He continued talking to the Mau Maus as the dirt was shoveled in.

Mrs. Bremer Hofmeyer, daughter of the dead man, is married to a South African, where hatred of the Negro is probably more bitter than anywhere else in the world. Her husband's family have lived in South Africa for 200 years, and six members of the family have served in the South African Cabinet.

Her husband told me how Mrs. Hofmeyer had gone back to Kenya and, instead of demanding vengeance for her father's death, had addressed a meeting of 7,500 natives, preaching forgiveness. She had said that the white man's imperialism was responsible for many of Africa's ills; so the sins of the black man should be forgiven.

Mrs. Hofmeyer was accompanied to Washington by about 50 Africans from 14 nations. They came during the height of the civil rights debate. With them was the king of Lower Uganda, together with the grandson of Mahatma Gandhi, the son of ex-Premier Mendes-France of France and several members of the Parliament of Ghana, newest African state.

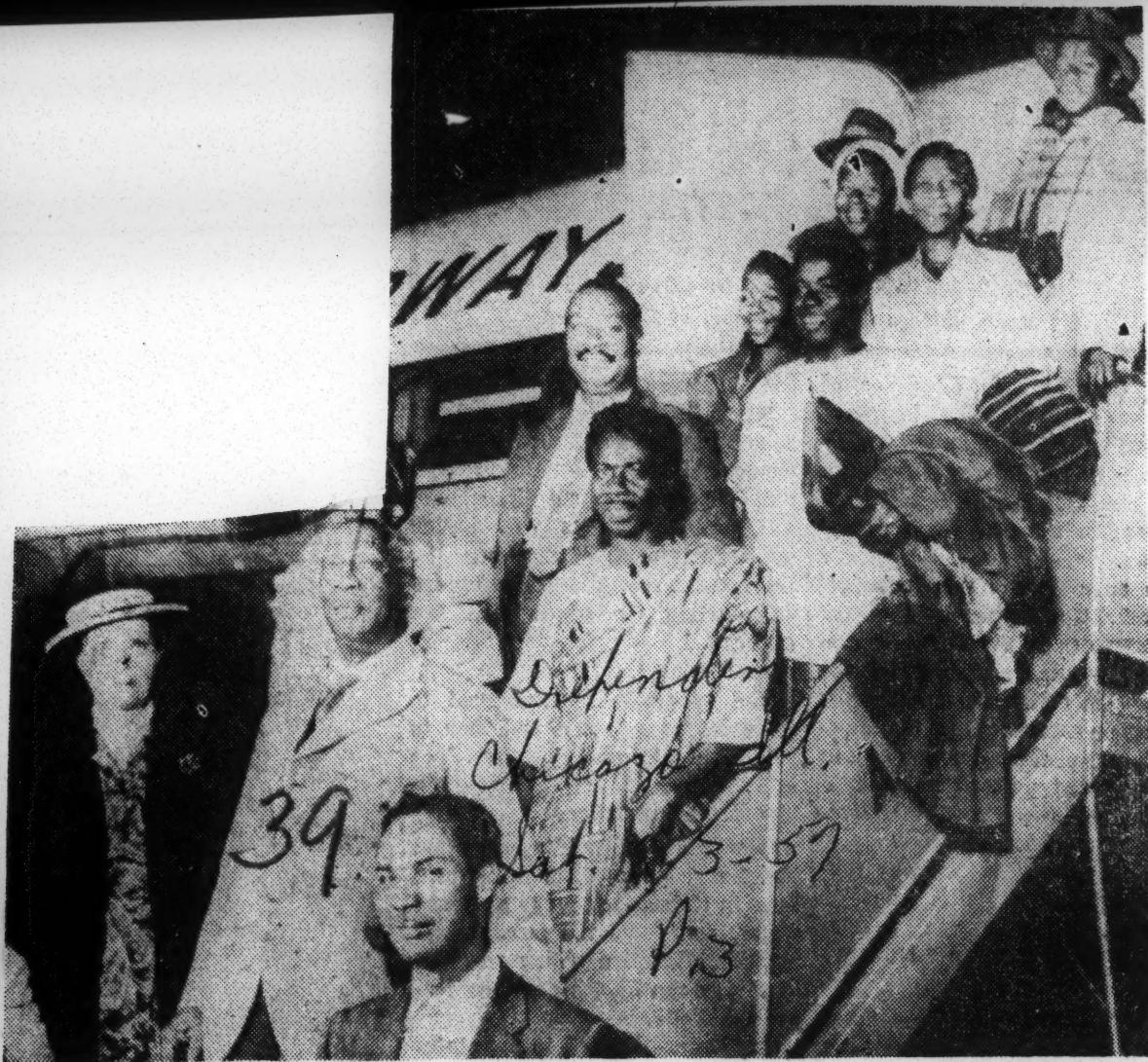
They had been attending the annual Moral Rearmament conference at Mackinac Island, Mich., where members of the Ghana Parliament wrote a play, and they flew to Washington to present it. It was a unique drama, featuring bribery inside an African cabinet and the manner in which, by strength of character and good will, it was eradicated. One of the most fascinating scenes featured a meeting of an African Parliament and the cooperation worked out between opposing political parties.

After the show, different members of the cast, all African some white, some black, told of their progress in solving race bitterness through Moral Rearmament. Chief Justice Klausen of southwest Africa, white, told of his success in getting blacks and whites to understand each other.

One official of the Nigerian government told how he had stolen 200 hours of work from his government, by collecting pay for it, but was now paying it back.

Present also was Jan Loubser, former head of the African Student Union, leader of the anti-Negro movement in South Africa. After embracing Moral Rearmament he had decided to preach sympathy and understanding, went to the Negro university at Fort Hare and was almost hooted off the platform. Finally his good faith was accepted. He came to Washington to tell of his experience.





AFRICAN LEADERS and members of parliament of Ghana, and Nigeria arrive in Washington, D. C. At Washington's

National Theatre last week they presented the world premiere of the new African play, "The Next Phase," written by six members of the Ghana

parliament during the recent Moral Re-Armament Assembly at Mackinac Island, Mich. INP Soundphoto.

## MRA Is Only Platform, Asian Official Says

*Daily World Sat 7-27-57*  
*Atlanta Ga*  
MACKINAC, Mich. — Moral Re-Armament is the "only platform" for reconciliation between the Asian countries, the Assembly of Nations was told this week by Vicente Villamin, a leading Philippine columnist, who writes for many newspapers in the whole of southeast Asia.

Villamin, whose advice on policy was often sought by the late, President Magsaysay and the Philippine government turned to Senator Kato from Japan, who chaired the meeting, and said, "The Philippines fully respond to the Japanese people's wish for reconciliation with other Asian countries. Madame Kato and I stand on the same platform."

Mrs. Savitri Nigam, member of the upper house of the parliament

of India, said "Through MRA I have seen the most revolutionary answers to the alcoholic problem, delinquent children, corruption and bribery--the evils of society today."

"Three hundred and sixty million hungry hearts are impatiently waiting for this answer. The ideology of MRA can meet their deepest needs", she said.

We have the greatest responsibility to bring Moral Re-Armament to the whole of Asia. It is a great task and we need the help of Japan and other nations," she concluded.



MONDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE  
DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Monday, July 29, 1957

VOLUME III

NO. 136

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Tuskegee Institute extends a cordial invitation to all of its friends in the community to witness a special performance of "THE NEXT PHASE," a stage play written by the members of parliament of the new state of Ghana, to be presented in Logan Hall, Wednesday evening, July 31, at 6:30 o'clock.

The play, under the auspices of Moral Re-Armament, has a stage cast of fifty-four persons with an additional number of outstanding international personalities accompanying the group. In all there are fifteen countries represented.

The World Premiere Performance of the play, "THE NEXT PHASE," was presented in Washington last week at the National Theatre. Originally scheduled for three performances, there was such a demand by Washington citizens to see it that three additional performances were presented.

The group comes to Tuskegee Institute largely out of the personal desire of individual members of the cast to see the institution. While here they have consented to present the play to the Tuskegee Institute community. There will be no admission charge. Extra seating has been provided for this occasion.

According to the sponsors the play is in three acts and gives Africa's answer to the tensions of our time. Spokesmen say that it carries in a moving, realistic story what Africa wants to say to America and to the world.

Personalities accompanying the cast include:

H.H. The King of Bunyoro, Uganda, Sir Tito Winyi, IV;

Dr. William Mkombo, Founder of the African National Congress Youth League;

Air Vice Marshal T. C. Traill, formerly of the Royal Air Force;

Rajmohan Gandhi, journalist, grandson of Mahatma Gandhi;

Prince Andre de Bourbon Parma of France;

Mme. Irene Laure, former Member of the French Parliament from Marseilles;

Justice C. J. Claassen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Southwest Africa.

Remember The Date . . . . . Wednesday, July 31, 1957  
The Place . . . . . Logan Hall  
The Time . . . . . 6:30 P.M.

THERE IS NO ADMISSION CHARGE.

NO COLLECTION WILL BE REQUESTED.

39  
1957

MORAL RE-ARMAMENT



W E D N E S D A Y

T U S K E G E E I N S T I T U T E

D A I L Y A C T I V I T Y S H E E T

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Wednesday, July 24, 1957

VOLUME III

NO. 135

MORAL RE-ARMAMENT FORCE HERE JULY 29

Coming to Tuskegee Institute on Monday, July 29, at their request and with the consent of Dr. L. H. Foster, will be eight representatives of the Moral Re-Armament force from Mackinac Island, Michigan.

Moral Re-Armament promotes an ideology for world peace and human understanding which is based upon the four absolute moral standards of Honesty, Unselfishness, Purity, and Love. The movement began in London in 1938 and is the inspiration of Dr. Frank Buchman, Pennsylvania-born educator. It was first called the Oxford Movement. It numbers among its accomplishments peaceful relations between post-war Japan and Korea; The Philippines and Japan; and a hopeful solution to the troubled conditions in South Africa and other areas of tension. It is not a religion, nor is it a political movement. It seeks to influence better human relations by person to person contacts, through assemblies, through music, drama, and the cinema.

Present at the Mackinac Assembly of Nations during the first week in June were thirteen persons from Tuskegee Institute, ten of whom were student leaders. Present there at the time were more than one thousand people from Europe, Asia, The Middle East, Africa and the United States. Many were students seeking an ideology which promises a future.

Included in the group coming to Tuskegee, led by Charles P. Howard, a 1913 graduate of Tuskegee Institute and an attorney from Des Moines, Iowa will be: Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of Mahatma Gandhi; Jan Loubser, national president of all the Afrikaans students of South Africa; Michael Kubeyinje, journalist and member of an outstanding political family in Nigeria; Calum Bannerman, jet pilot, Cambridge student from one of the best known families of Scotland; Jerry Nelson of Los Angeles, former fraternity leader and official in the national fraternity, UCLA; Stewart Lancaster of Louisville, formerly with the Marshall Plan in Paris, University of Virginia; and Blanton Belk of Richmond, Va., former officer of the United States Navy.

During their visit we invite the several classes to use individuals from the group as resource persons. We plan for an early evening student conference and an assembly in Willcox "A" Auditorium at 7:30 P.M. featuring open discussion and presentation of one or two short movies.

The Office of Public Relations will be pleased to arrange schedules for class appearances or answer any inquiries.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE STUDENT-CADETS PASS MARKSMANSHIP TEST

Among the 1300 student-cadets from 26 colleges and universities in five southeastern states, attending Summer Camp at Ft. Benning, Ga., the 29 Tuskegee Institute advanced ROTC students successfully completed their rifle marksmanship training.

This unusual accomplishment is an indication of the rigid discipline and training they received in their basic course at the Institute. In addition to marksmanship, the group is experiencing field training in the several phases of infantry warfare and in leadership. They will return to the campus on August 2.





AT MORAL RE-ARMAMENT ASSEMBLY — Hon. John McGovern, Glasgow, Scotland; Manasseh Moorane, president of the South African teachers association; Devadas Gandhi, son of Mahat-

ma Gandhi and editor of Hindustan Times, stand with Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, initiator of the world force of Moral Re-Armament, who celebrated his 79th birthday June 4 at the Assembly of Nations, Mackinac Island, Mich.

## MRA Assembly Greets Buchman, Symbolizes World Unity Force

MACKINAC ISLAND, Michigan — The next stage in human history for Asia and America was patterned Tuesday at the 38-nation celebration of Dr. Frank Buchman's birthday here at the Moral Re-Armament Assembly of Nations.

In a mass of color from their shoulder with those from other continents to bring this answering ideology in time to all mankind." 225 men and women from ten Asian nations stood together as a symbol of their new-found unity.

Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of the Mahatma whom Dr. Buchman first met in India in 1915, introduced the National delegations.

He said, "MRA has brought new light to Asia and lasting unity. It has created the force to turn the tide of history. We Asians pledge

ourselves to march shoulder #1

love, care and ceaseless fight which you have waged for the peoples of our countries. They presented

Mrs. Park Hyun Sock, a former Korean cabinet minister who had been deeply humiliated by the Japanese and whose husband had been

bedridden for more than 18 years as a result of Japanese imprisonment.

### BITTERNESS HEALED

She and Mrs. Kato, Japanese Senator and member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, together garlanded Dr. Buchman. Mrs. Park declared, "time has healed my bitterness toward Japan and together our countries are meant to cooperate to bring peace to Asia and the world."

Mrs. Kato said, "I want to thank Dr. Buchman from the bottom of my heart. Japan and Korea on a basis of Moral Re-Armament are united."

Then Mrs. Roseller Lim, wife of Senator Lim, Vheirman of the

Philippine Senate Labor Committee, Dr. Douglas Cornell, stepped forward from the big said to Dr. Buchman, "you have Philippines delegation to hand Dr. taught us the statemanship of the Buchman a present - her husband's humble heart. We wish to give you pearl-inlaid walking stick. When the rarest gift of the world, American Dr. Buchman last met him, the ca with humble hearts."

president said, "most peoples load me down with problems. you bring the answer."

Throughout the day cables to Dr. Buchman poured in from every part of the world. They came from the Shah of Iran, Prime Minister Nu of Burma, Chancellor Adenauer and Foreign Minister Von Brentano of Germany, field-marshal Pibulsonogram of Thailand, the defense minister of Korea, former Prime Minister Hatoyama of Japan and General Ho Ying-Chin, chairman of the National Strategy Board of Taiwan.

While an Asian chorus chanted Gandhi's favorite hymn, Mrs. Navitri Nigam a member of the Indian National Parliament gave Dr. Buchman a portrait of the Mahatma.

Mrs. Nigam and Begum Hyauddin of Pakistan, each apologized for the bitterness she held to the other nation and committed themselves to fight on a basis of MRA for unity between their countries, in Asia and the world.

### SYMBOL OF UNITY

Four hundred Americans, black and white, stood together in what a spokesman of the colored people, Attorney Charles Howard described as "a group symbolic of a united America."

He said, "we come with a contrite heart, conscious of the evils of the past and committed with you to right those evils and wrongs."

Vice President of the Bethune-Cookman College students, Sam Hayes, declared, "I have seen MRA in action. It is the strongest force in the world. I have only one gift to give you, Dr. Buchman, - that is my life for the work."

He was a member of the Bethune-Cookman chorus which sang two Negro spirituals for the assembly.

Charlie Trout who led a delegation from Tuskegee said that the assembly had brought "a great first step toward unity in America which will give us the respect of other nations which we have sought by other methods and have not found."

Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines of Chicago and President of the National Association of Colored Women, said, "a new era for America and the world has begun here today." She pledged her life to bring MRA to the world.

The executive office of the National Academy of Sciences (1

## Ghana Leader Tells Next Step For New Nation

MACKINAC ISLAND, Michigan

— Asian and African speakers at the Moral Re-Armament Assembly of Nations recently clarified the relevant point of what ideas and motives govern after freedom and independence have been achieved.

The Tolon Na Yakubu Tali, President of the one and one-half million peoples in the Northern Territories Council of Ghana, pointed out that "the coming of independence to my country has set the stage for a great step forward."

The Tolon Na, a Senior Member of the Opposition in the Ghana Parliament was dressed in his Mecca cap and flowing white robes. "We had unity," he said, "when we mobilized toward the common objectives of national freedom. That unity could be destroyed now if selfishness and ambition take over."

"It was because of this search for something greater ahead," he said, "that recently the members of our Parliament requested a showing of the new all-African film called 'freedom' produced by MRA. This film is giving our nation the ideology that will secure our independence on the right basis, because it shows men how they can be free from the slavery of bitterness and ambition."

He announced that three other members of the Ghana Parliament were on their way to Mackinac.



# Moral re-armament welcomes

## delegates from 5 continents

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich.

Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, national president of the National Association of Colored Women; Mrs. Gertrude Reese Hicks, past California president of the NACW, and Charles Howard, Des Moines attorney, were among those who welcomed delegates from five continents to the Moral Re-Armament Assembly of Nations which opens this week.

With them were leaders from Detroit, from the Tuskegee Institute and from the Bethune-Cookman College.

**FOUR HUNDRED** Americans, stood together in what a spokesman, Attorney Charles Howard, described as "a group symbolic of a united America."

The vice president of the Bethune-Cookman College students, Sam Hayes, declared, "I have seen MRA in action. It is the strongest force in the world. I have only one gift to give you, Dr. Buchman; that is my life for this work."

**CHARLES TROUT**, director of Public Relations at Tuskegee, Ala., said that the Assembly had brought "a great first step toward unity in America which will give us the respect of other nations which we have sought by other methods and have not found."

Men and women of every race, class and background had flown in special planes from Africa and India, from Japan, Korea and the Philippines, and from Europe.

Statesmen like Hoshijima, supreme advisor to the Japanese cabinet; Yung Sung Soon, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Korean Assembly; Senator Pelaez, Defense minister for the Philippines; Rajmohan Gandhi, the Mahatma's grandson; Senators Kato and Togano from Japan, and many others arrived during the weekend.

The opening session of the Assembly was addressed by Dr. Frank Buchman in a speech widely published in the press of this country and since re-broadcast throughout the world in many languages, including Japanese, Chinese, Indonesian, Arabic, the European languages and Russian.

WEDNESDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Wednesday, July 24, 1957

VOLUME III

NO. 135

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Included in the group coming to Tuskegee, led by Charles P. Howard, a 1913 graduate of Tuskegee Institute and an attorney from Des Moines, Iowa will be: Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of Mahatma Gandhi; Jan Loubser, national president of all the Afrikaans students of South Africa; Michael Kubeyinje, journalist and member of an outstanding political family in Nigeria; Calum Bannerman, jet pilot, Cambridge student from one of the best known families of Scotland; Jerry Nelson of Los Angeles, former fraternity leader and official in the national fraternity, UCLA; Stewart Lancaster of Louisville, formerly with the Marshall Plan in Paris, University of Virginia; and Blanton Belk of Richmond, Va., former officer of the United States Navy.

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T U E S D A Y

T U S K E G E E I N S T I T U T E

D A I L Y A C T I V I T Y S H E E T

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Tuesday, July 30, 1957

VOLUME III

NO. 136

S P E C I A L A N N O U N C E M E N T

Please Note Change of Date From Wednesday to Thursday

Tuskegee Institute extends a cordial invitation to all of its friends in the community to witness a special performance of "T H E N E X T P H A S E," a stage play written by the members of parliament of the new state of Ghana, to be presented in Logan Hall, Thursday evening, August 1, at 6:30 o'clock.

The play, under the auspices of Moral Re-Armament, has a stage cast of fifty-four persons with an additional number of outstanding international personalities accompanying the group. In all there are fifteen countries represented.

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Air Vice Marshal T. C. Traill, formerly of the Royal Air Force;

Rajmohan Gandhi, journalist, grandson of Mahatma Gandhi;

Prince Andre de Bourbon Parma of France;

Mme. Irene Laure, former Member of the French Parliament from Marseilles;

Justice C. J. Claassen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Southwest Africa.

Remember The Date . . . . . Thursday, August 1, 1957  
The Place . . . . . Logan Hall  
The Time . . . . . 6:30 P.M.

T H E R E I S N O A D M I S S I O N C H A R G E .

N O C O L L E C T I O N W I L L B E R E Q U E S T E D .

39 1957

MORAL RE-ARMAMENT



# Moral Re-Armament Group Welcomed By Mayor Here

*Daily World Sat. 8-3-57 P.1*  
*Atlanta Ga.*

Mayor William B. Hartsfield Friday extended the city's official welcome to the international cast of "The Next Phase," the dynamic play staged here Tuesday and Wednesday nights in City Auditorium.

Calling on the Mayor at his office in City Hall were several members of the cast and others also connected with the Moral Re-Armament Assembly which sponsored the play.

The delegation was introduced by Atlanta's Atty. A. T. Walden. Those present were Dr. William F. Nkomo, of South Africa; Dowuona Hammond, a member of Parliament in Ghana, Africa; Bernard Mendes-France, of France; Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of the late Mahatma Gandhi of India; Mr. and Mrs. Bremer Hofmeyr, of Kenya, South Africa; H. Denas' on Twi-chell of Washington; C. J. Claassen, Chief Justice of South West Africa; and Guy Woolford, of Atlanta.

During the conference each of the guests told the Mayor his particular reason for joining the Moral Re-Armament Assembly of Nations which has headquarters at Mackinac Island, Mich. The consensus of the testimonials was that they had dedicated their lives "to fight with the forces of all races."

The visitors strongly expressed their moral elevation above racial and national barriers. Openly revealing their past weaknesses and the prejudicial sentiments of their countries, these self-styled ambassadors of equality and goodwill made known to the Mayor their intention "to fight together to bring all races together."

Dr. Nkomo said to Mayor Hartsfield, "Men like you have a special destiny in these days." He explained that "leaders should seek to find unity."

The Mayor responded graciously to an invitation to come to Mackinac Island, Mich., where the international band of MRA supporters has been meeting for the past two months.

"We hope you will bring a delegation from Atlanta," said Mr. Hammond, author of the play and a member of Prime Minister Nkrumah's party in the Ghana Parliament.

Mr. Hammond presented to the Mayor a book entitled "America Needs an Ideology," a copy of the Congressional Record which officially recognized the "visit to the Senate by Representatives of 26 countries in Washington in connection

with the play, "The Next Phase," and a copy of New World News, a pictorial quarterly.

After the conference, some of the visitors made preparations for flying to New York. Others said they would follow Saturday.

## Finds Freedom From Bitterness In MRA Movement

*Daily World Fri. 8-2-57*  
*Atlanta Ga.*

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich. (INS)—A militant Welsh Miners' Leader and former Communist told the Moral Re-Armament Assembly Saturday that he has found in MRA "the only thing which can free a man from bitterness."

George Vaughan, Miners Union Official from South Wales, said he was a communist for ten years before he "met MRA" in the Rhonda Valley, heart of Welsh Labor activity.

"Let me make this clear," he told the more than 40 nationalities now at the Assembly, including a delegation of free Chinese leaders just arrived from Formosa. "I left the communist party not to become anti-communist but to adopt a superior ideology—Moral Re-Armament. When you see it in action, as here among former enemies who have found unity, you are convinced."

Vaughan said that "now I am neither anti-communist nor anti-capitalist, but fight for change in both. In the words of the old Welsh Miners' cry, 'forward into battle!'"

## Delegates VOW To Make MRA

*Daily World Fri. 8-2-57*  
*Atlanta Ga.*

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich. (INS)—Delegates from North Africa, French West Africa and France committed themselves at the Assembly of Nations to make Moral Re-Armament the uniting ideology of Africa and Europe.

Bernard Mendes-France, a Paris student and son of the former French Prime Minister, introduced the North and West African student leaders including youth from

five continents. Sitting next to each other were Greek and Turkish Cypriots, British, Nigerians and Indians.

Bechir Kalfalla, Tunisian student who was invited to the Moscow youth festival but came instead to Mackinac, declared:

"As our prime minister Bourguiba said we live at a time when nations must cooperate. Nothing constructive can be done unless we get rid of bitterness and jealousy. Events have aroused in my heart hatred of the French, for which I want to ask forgiveness of my French comrades."

In reply Mendes-France said: "As a Frenchman I am very sorry for the harm we may have done to others. I commit myself to fight alongside you with all my heart and everything I have to build unity between our countries."

Mohammed Ben. Vashti, whose father is rector of the University of Libya, said, "Moral Re-Armament is the effective and clear way of overcoming materialism. My country will respond. It is in keeping with the teaching of Islam."

## MRA Leaders Pay Tribute To Gandhi

*Daily World Sun. 8-4-57*  
*Atlanta Ga.*

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich. (INS)—The Moral Re-Armament Assembly of Nations today tributed to the late Mahatma Gandhi, son of the Mahatma and influential Indian Journalist.

The 56-year-old Gandhi died of a heart attack in Bombay. Dr. Frank Buchman, a founder of MRA and long-time friend of the Gandhi family, recalled to the delegates from 38 nations attending the assembly at Mackinac Island his relationship with the Mahatma. He also told of the contributions to mankind made by Devadas Gandhi and his son, Rajmohan, who had been touring the South on behalf of MRA.

Others who joined in the tribute to Devadas Gandhi were V. A. Sundaem, A founder of Benares University in India and a member of the Indian delegation to the assembly, and professor Liang Chiao Cha, Educator of Free China who spent nearly five years at Universities in India.

## Atlanta-Visiting Gandhi Leaves For Father's Rites

*Daily World Sun. 8-4-57*  
*Atlanta Ga.*

Rajmohan Gandhi, the 21-year-old grandson of the late Mahatma Gandhi and a member of the Moral Re-Armament group visiting Atlanta last week, left Atlanta Saturday for India to attend the funeral of his father, Devadas Gandhi, who passed Friday night. Gandhi's father was a 57-year-old Indian social leader and journalist and managing editor of the Hindustan Times, a large newspaper in India. The recent Atlanta visitor was associated with him on the paper. The deceased was born and educated in South Africa, being closely associated with his late father, Mohandas K. Gandhi in political and social movements. He was imprisoned eight times for his activities in India's independence movement.

Rajmohan Gandhi had been in America about two months in connection with the Moral Re-Armament Assembly of Nations now underway at Mackinac Island, Mich.



# African Drama Helps Americans Learn Lesson Of Real Freedom

By JOHN FARQUHARSON

Formerly of the Australian Parliamentary Press Gallery in 1619 forty African slaves landed in Jamestown. Three hundred and thirty seven years later in 1956 forty Africans landed in America to bring "Freedom." "Freedom" is the all-African Re-Armament play with Frank N. D. Buchman, the initiator of Moral Re-Armament, has been invited to the U. S. 62 members of the Senate and the House.

The Africans have come because they have experienced an idea at work in their own hearts which brings change to the white man and the black man alike. It is above race, color and class and of world view.

## TELLS PROBLEM

Dr. Frank Buchman says, "Everybody wants to see the other person change. Every nation wants to see the other nation change. But everyone is waiting for the other to begin. If you want an answer for the world, the best place to start is with yourself on the basis of absolute moral standards and the guidance of God."

A great revolutionary leader in South Africa, said "I saw white men change, I saw black men change, and I also decided to change."

The men and women of Africa in "Freedom" have come to America in the conviction that this country, living a God-given unifying ideology, will remake the world. All have come at great personal sacrifice. No one is paid in Moral Re-Armament. The work is carried by the voluntary giving by thousands around the globe convinced of this answer.

Many, like Chief Go Go Abbey, general secretary of Azikiwe's party in Nigeria; Chief Mangweni, ruler of one and a half mil-

lion people Southern Rhodesia, are men of leadership in their nations. John Amata, until recently head of the University Students of Nigeria has given everything in this fight.

## WOMEN ACTIVE

Mrs. Keziah Fashina, member of the Executive of the largest Nigerian political party and leader of the Market Women of Lagos, and Mrs. Gertrude Mdledle, president of the National Council of African Women of South Africa, are amongst women from all over the world, who have made "Freedom" the spearpoint of their fight for a future fit for their children to inherit.

In the words of one of the cast, "Freedom" is our struggle. Freedom is our story. We wrote it because this is what the heart of Africa wants to say to the world."

Already "Freedom" has been catapulted into history. It has played in many of the capitals of Europe and key industrial centers to overflow audiences. Already it has been filmed on a gigantic scale in Nigeria by Walt Disney's top European cameraman, Rickard Tegstrom.

And now in America it is advancing with increasing momentum. "Freedom" drew 15,000 and overflow audiences at Detroit's dazzlingly modern Henry and Edsel Ford auditorium for five nights. Night after night, black and white Americans gave the cast a thundering standing ovation, and they stood together for the singing of the powerful Bantu National Anthem "Nkosi Sikelel' Afrika" (God Bless Africa). Four Detroit Negro choirs together with Europeans joined the Africans on the stage in their amazingly brilliant national robes for the singing of the anthem.

## NEGRO COMPOSER

The music for "Freedom" was created by Negro composer Jim Owen. He flew especially to West

Africa to capture the essence of African music. His music gives a highly original and appropriate setting for the play.

So great was the response to "Freedom" in Detroit there was a public demand for further performances. It was given in both white and colored high schools, sometimes at the invitation of the principal.

Dr. G. Lake Imes, associate of the late Booker T. Washington, said of the mission of "Freedom" in America: "It is the boldest and most audacious approach to the fundamental problem of human relations made in our time."

And this approach works fast. A young white Southerner from Virginia, Blanton Belk, speaking from the stage after one showing of "Freedom" declared, "We need this answer in every part of America, and we desperately need it in the South. I and my race do not know what is best for any other race in the world. It is high time we stopped telling other races and other classes how to live and what to do and begin simply ourselves to listen to God to find out how to live and what to do."

## TELLS SORROW

"I am sorry for the bitterness and the division that my race has with you that the spirit of oral Re-Armament becomes normal for my race and for America."

Another comment came from a Mississippi Negro, who declared, "I have lived 17 years in Mississippi, and I hated every white face. This play is the only answer for America."

An executive official of one of the biggest union locals in the U. S. said, "Unless America gets this, America will be destroyed."

A Negro member of the same union said, "We have been running a long way to find the answer. This is it."

Top Washington scientist, Doug-

las Cornell, declared, "Division is the greatest problem of our age. The greatest need of our age is the answer to division. I am grateful for the Africans who with their inspired genius and dedication have shown us the heart of this problem and the heart of the answer. In MRA lies the only road to victory."

One of the great revolutionary leaders of South Africa, Manasseh Moerane, friend of Gandhi's son, Manilal in Durban, is convinced that "the Negro people of America have a common destiny with the people of Africa to build a new world."

In Detroit he said, "We colored people, comprising two-thirds of the world's population, are in a position of strength, and therefore it is incumbent on us to bring about for the world the kind of world that everybody longs for. That is the great spirit that MRA gives us. MRA moves through the lives and dedication of men and women who are fired with a vision to remake the world."



OUTSIDE THE FORD auditorium, Detroit, hundreds gather to see the production, "Freedom." "We have been

deluged with cables for repeat performances," says Common Council President Miriana.



# GRANDSON OF MAHATMA GANDHI IS OPENING SPEAKER FOR MORAL RE-ARMAMENT ASSEMBLY

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., May 30.—The grandson of Mahatma Gandhi, Rajmohan Gandhi, declared tonight at the opening session of the Moral Re-Armament Assembly of Nations that, "Only with MRA can we the Asian countries unite amongst ourselves. When we Asian countries unite on the basis of absolute moral standards and Moral Re-Armament that unity will not be in opposition to the rest of the world, but will be to serve the rest of the world," he said.

Gathered in the huge assembly hall were bitter enemies of the Pacific-Japanese, Koreans, Australians and Filipinos. From the Asian Assembly for MRA held in the Philippines in April, Gandhi cited evidence of the reconciliation between national leaders from Japan and the Philippines, and Japan and Korea. He quoted the former Prime Minister of Nationalist China, General Ho Ying-Chin, who said that more was achieved in ten days at this Assembly than in ten years of postwar diplomatic negotiations.

Gandhi said his grandfather, the Mahatma, "fought for the freedom of my country, but he also fought the real enemies of hate, lust, fear and pride in his own person and in his nation. Moral Re-Armament challenged me to apply to my own life the standards my grandfather applied to his."

"I have decided to give all I have to Moral Re-Armament because I am convinced it is the one answer on which the Eastern and Western countries can unite. Only when we are equipped with this ideology of MRA can we conquer the materialist forces of our age."

Five plane loads of national leaders from Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Indonesia, India, Ceylon, Burma and Viet Nam arrived today for the opening. On hand to meet them were Negro leaders from Detroit and the deep South, from Tuskegee Institute and Bethune-Cookman College.

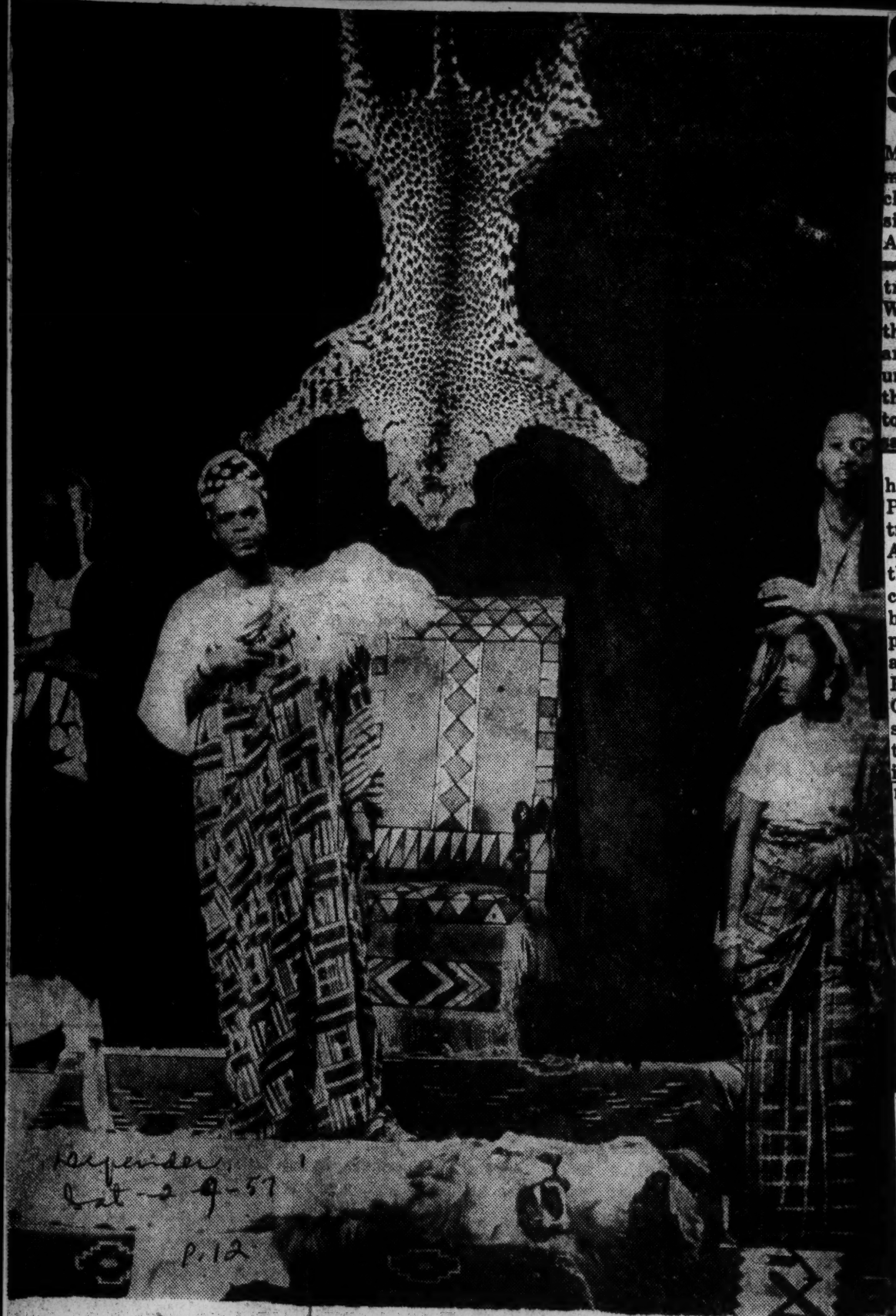
The purpose of the Assembly is to equip all nations with the ultimate weapon, an idea which has the power to reconcile nations, bridge the gulf between East and West, redirect peoples who have lost their way and to inspire a renaissance adequate to reconstruct a crumbling civilization.

Japanese Cabinet, Niro Hoshijima, heads the Japanese delegation. With him are Senator Shidzue Kato and Senator Togano, both of the Socialist Party, Vice President Kinu Wakamiya of the Japanese Youth Federation of 4,300,000 members came with one-hundred of the executive board and regional leaders of this powerful organization.

From Korea and the Philippines came two plane loads. At the head of the Korean delegation were Yung Sung Soon, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly and General Choi Yung Duk, until this year Chief of the Staff of the ROK Air Force.

The Philippine delegation includes: Senator Roseller Lim, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor; Roberto Oca, President of the Transport Workers Organization; and a group of student leaders including the technical advisor to President Garcia on student affairs and the president of the 28,000 students of Far Eastern University of Manila.

The grandson of Mahatma Gandhi, Rajmohan Gandhi, arrived from India with trade union leaders, parliamentarians, and a member of India's Press Association.



"FREEDOM'S KING," Matthew Elebesu, a senior civil

servant from Nigeria, delivers a speech from the throne. The guard at his right is John

Musundi, captain of Kenya football team.

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p. 12





*Times  
New York  
Sun. 5-19-57  
P.1*

**THE BOY FROM THE WELL**, Benjamin Kent Hooper Jr., showed signs of pneumonia yesterday, but otherwise was comfortable. He was in an oxygen tent at hospital in Mastic Beach, L. I. With him were his father and sister, Wendy, 6.

## Boy Has Pneumonia After Ordeal in Well; Nothing Alarming

*By McCANDLISH PHILLIPS*  
Special to The New York Times.

MANORVILLE, L. I., May 18 — Benjamin Kent Hooper Jr., the boy who was entombed for almost twenty-four hours at the bottom of a well, was reported today to have developed a "spot of pneumonia" on his right lung. The 7-year-old lad had appeared to be in "very good" condition until X-rays were inspected by Dr. Joseph Kris at the Bayview General Hospital in Mastic Beach this afternoon. However, after making this examination, Dr. Kris said, "We

know how to treat pneumonia these days and there's nothing alarming about this turn of events."

### Eats Hot Cereal

Earlier in the day, the boy had sat up to take hot cereal with tepid milk—his first solid food since Thursday afternoon. He sassed hospital attendants, called repeatedly for food and drink and took a lively interest in the activity of reporters and photographers who gathered on the porch outside his room at the hospital.

Dr. Kris, the 58-year-old East-port anesthesiologist who responded to a police call for help at 8:30 P. M. Thursday night, had announced the boy in good condition this morning. But he had directed that the child be kept under oxygen as a precaution against pneumonia.

The only other injury that the boy was known to have suffered in the well was caused not by his swift descent down the foot-wide shaft, but by the movement of his arms at the bottom. Rescue workers reported finding more than a foot of fine sand above the jacket that had been drawn inside-out over the boy's head during an unsuccessful attempt to hoist him from the well with a grappling hook.

Some of this sand had filtered down across his face and over his shoulders to his chest. Benjamin's futile attempts to grasp a rope that his father dropped to him shortly after the fall and his occasional wriggling for more comfortable positions, caused sand to pile up as an abrasive on his chest, Dr. Kris explained.

The physician said, too, that Benjamin might have suffered a fracture or dislocation. A rescuer reported yesterday that he

heard "something snap" as he drew the child from his prison. Dr. Kris observed last night that the boy was reluctant to move his left arm naturally.

But since he has suffered no marked discomfort, the physician postponed further examination until after more rest and a return to a normal diet—which may be tomorrow afternoon. The boy's mother, Borghild, who accompanied him in the ambulance to the hospital, remained with him through the night, as did the boy's father.

Mrs. Hoover, to whom Dr. Kris administered sedation three times during her long and silent vigil at a corner window overlooking the well, again received sedation at the hospital. She had not slept during her son's entrapment.

Last night, however, with Benjamin visible before her through the plastic face of his oxygen tent, she fell asleep in a chair. Attendants placed her on a bed next to Benjamin, where she

slept fitfully most of the night.

Mr. Hooper, who had had only catnaps during his family's ordeal, stayed up most of the night watching the boy and talking with him whenever he awakened.

Benjamin at first believed himself to be at his grandmother's house. It was said also that he had confused the oxygen equipment with a soft drink vending machine.

Benjamin asked for something to eat several times in the night. Each time, attendants brought him the sweetened fruit juice and other glucose liquids that Dr. Kris had said he might receive.

### Father Returns Home

During a wakeful moment the boy told his father how he fell into the well. "I was laying with Michael [a friend] and we were running," he recalled. "I told him I wanted to see if I could jump over the hole. 'I jumped and I fell.'"

"I don't remember much about what happened then except it got dark and I got scared."

Mr. Hooper returned to his ranch house on Ryerson Avenue late this morning, where he went to bed for what relatives said would be a long rest.

Credit for the saving of a life for which hope had been virtually abandoned went to the more than 200 volunteers who worked twenty-three hours to release Benjamin from the well. They had excavated a rescue pit parallel to the well and then burrowed through twelve feet of shifting sand to reach the boy.

But that effort would have been wasted had it not been for the hose that poured a steady stream of oxygen over Benjamin's face through all the hours of his uncertain fate.

And the oxygen itself would have been useless but for the fact that the boy's windbreaker jacket, drawn over his head accidentally by the grappling hook, formed a shield that prevented his smothering.

When the boy came out of the well, Dr. Kris said, his teeth were tightly clenched. They were covered with sand, which the doctor brushed aside with a tissue.

The hands that gently pulled Benjamin from the bottom of the well and through the tunnel to safety were those of Samuel Woodson Jr., a 39-year-old construction worker employed by the Stiriz Construction Company. Mr. Woodson lives in Riv-

erly. Mr. Woodson's wife said today that her husband "loves children." She said that "he had a

premonition he could help this boy."

## Man Who Rescued Boy From Well Quits His Job

MANORVILLE, L. I. — (CNS) — Sam Woodson, construction worker who in May was the first to reach 7-year-old Benny Hooper at the bottom of a 25-foot well, and acclaimed a real hero for doing it, has quit his job.

An employee of the Mike Stiriz Contracting company which used its equipment in the rescue work, Woodson reports that owner Stiriz did not agree that he should be the hero when others from his company worked on the rescue.

It was Woodson's faith and courage which kept him digging for the child long after hope had vanished and all had given him up as dead. As Woodson explained on television, radio and in the newspapers—when he heard a faint cry, his only thought was to get the child out safely—not of himself. He re-enacted many times the slow, patient way he dug for little Benny, who had been in the well for 24 hours. When the boss kept insisting others did "much more of the work" and should have received more or all the credit, Woodson became so disheartened he quit.

Meanwhile, the Hooper family had its own problems. Dr. Joseph Kris, physician who attended Benny in the hospital following the miraculous saving—presented the family with a bill for \$1,500 for "professional services." The Medical Society, senators and private citizens protested. The bill was later cancelled.

### Steve Allen Gets 'Brotherhood Award'

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (AP) — The "Brotherhood Award" for 1957 was presented to Steve Allen, NBC television star, at the annual Brotherhood dinner Saturday, Sept. 28.

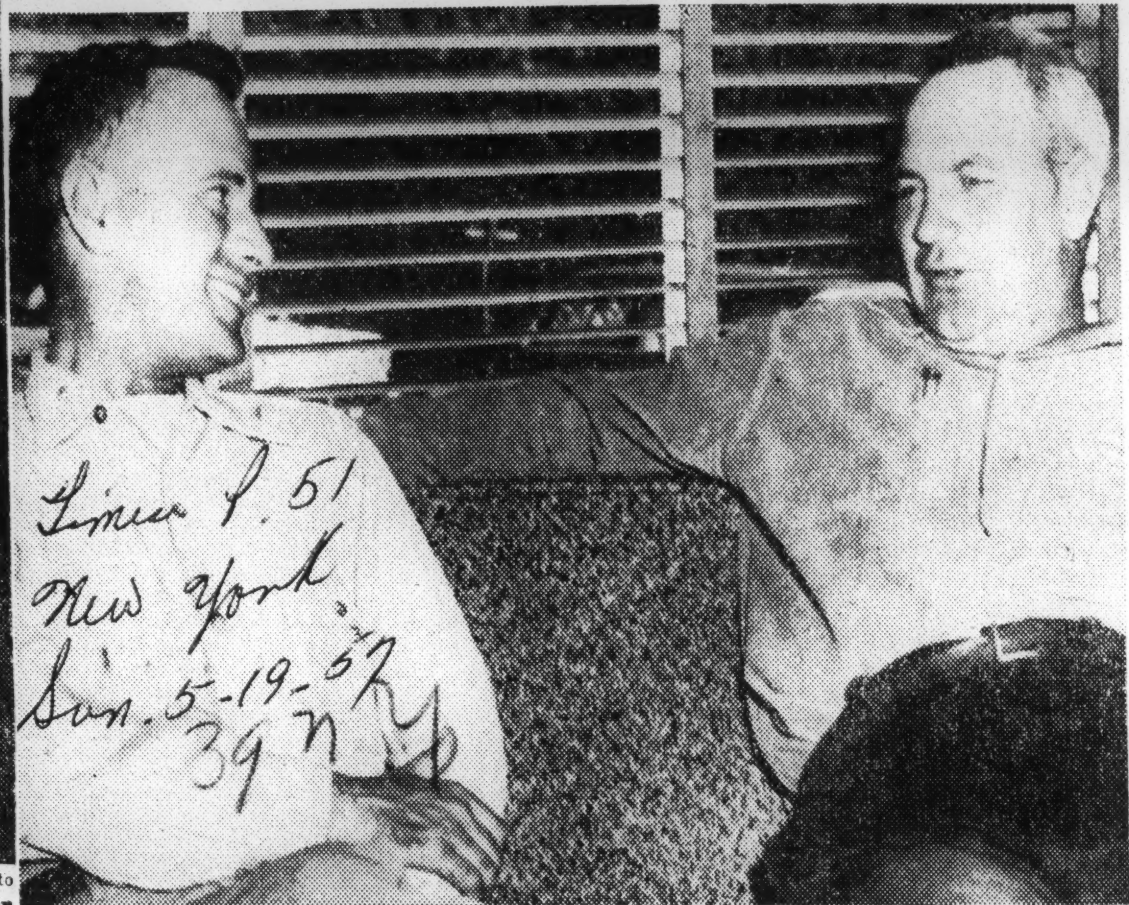


# Rescue Workers Are Praised by Governor Harriman



Associated Press Wirephoto

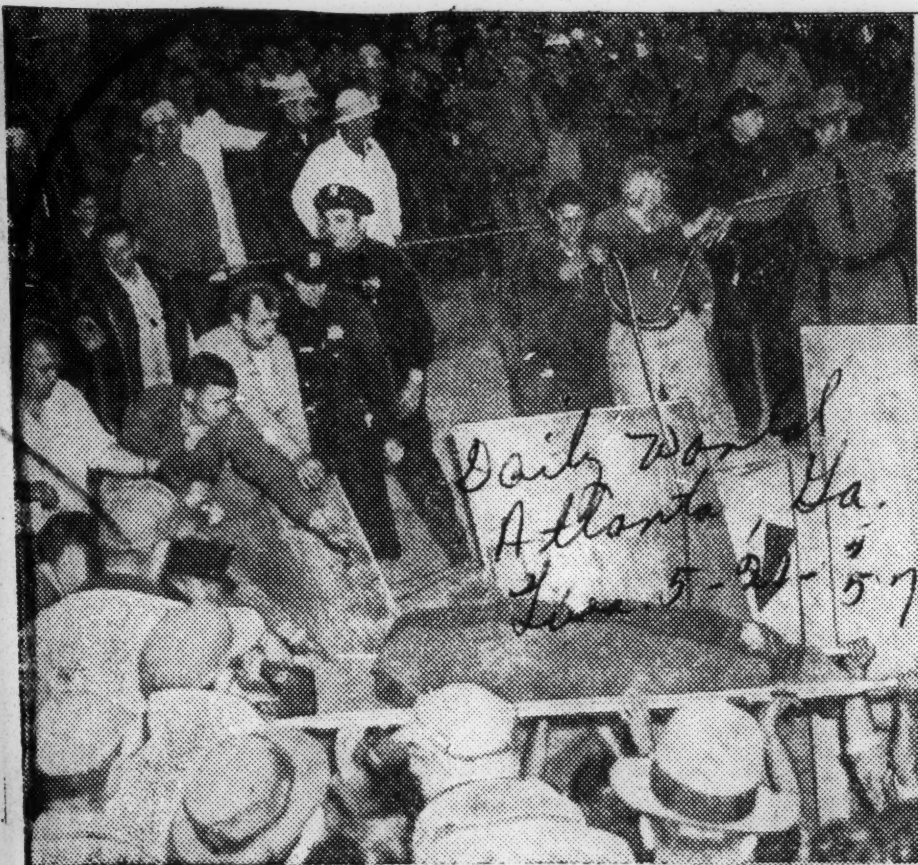
Samuel Woodson, another who received the Governor's praise, talks with the boy's mother



The New York Times

Michael Stiriz, left, and Joseph Governale, to whom the Governor sent telegrams lauding their work in the rescue of Benjamin Kent Hooper Jr. from well at Manorville, L. I.





## FIND BOY ALIVE AFTER 24 HOURS IN WELL-SHAFT

SEVEN-YEAR-OLD BENNY HOOPER, trapped for 24 hours in a narrow well-shaft near his home at Manorville, N. Y. was found alive by rescuers in the miracle that was not expected to happen. The boy was hospitalized and reported in good condition. At top, Benny Hooper Jr. (arrow) is lifted from the well-shaft on a stretcher by

rescue workers. He had been trapped 21 feet below after falling in while playing leapfrog in the backyard of his home. The first man to reach Benny at the bottom of the well was Sam Woodson (top right). He is shown being given oxygen after he collapsed in reaching the surface. The other photo of Woodson was taken as he was interviewed.

# 'God Walked With The Boy' Woodson Says After Rescue

MANORVILLE, N. Y. — (INS) "God walked with the boy this day." Softly, reverently did a man of abiding faith Saturday night described the "miracle" that enabled him to become the savior of little Benny Hooper.

For tall, slender Sam Woodson, it was as simple as that. God told him to go hunt for Benny and he did knowing in his heart that he was meant to find the boy alive. And, while he sought, his wife knelt alone in a little church, praying for Benny and praying that Sam would do the job.

### CHILD SOBBED

And how did it feel when he reached in and touched Benny's hand and heard the child begin

"When he started to cry. I began to pray, and pray and pray. I never felt so wonderful or so thankful in my life," he said.

It was, for Woodson, the overwhelming climax of a day that began like all others—on his job as a laborer for a construction firm. While he worked, he heard his fellow laborers discussing the dilemma of Benny, Woodson recalled:

"All of a sudden I got this funny sensation all through me. It seemed to me that God was saying, 'Sam,

you go and help get the boy out. It kept getting stronger and stronger. I left the job, went home and told my wife, 'I'm going to see if I can help that boy in the well.'"

### DEVOUT VIGIL

Woodson said his wife immediately called her sister and had her drive her to church, so that she could keep devout vigil while Sam went to do the job.

When Woodson arrived at the scene, the men tried to keep him back. He pushed his way through and joined three or four others already digging deep in the ground. He had no tools, except his bare hands and his faith in God. He related:

"I kept thinking, 'God told me

## The Boy In The Well And Faith In God

The story, reading almost like the miracles in the Bible, of little Benny Hooper who was rescued by "praying Sam Woodson," and landed once more alive from the well, is now going the rounds of the press.

The unusual affair would be news all over the land. It is a story, simple in its narration with simple folk playing the leading roles.

Sam Woodson's name will be a second word in comments on the miracle which kept seven-year-old Hooper alive in a well for twenty-four hours. How oxygen through a pipe, which missed his nose by one inch kept him alive, belongs also to the area of miracles.

But Sam Woodson's heroism must not be overlooked; he is entitled to citations of services and bravery medals for the heroism he displayed after having a vision, or impulse "from the Lord" to go to the rescue of dying Benny Hooper.

Old wells as the one in Benny's backyard, scattered here and yon following various types of water pumps and other modern facilities for water should be filled up. These open traps should not remain about the premise however well covered up.

Benny's plight might go a long way in an awakening of those whose responsibility it is to see that no such hazards remain about the premises.

Let us congratulate the family and "praise God for the hero, Sam Woodson," who contends modestly — "God walked with the boy."

to come here, so the boy must be alive and I'll get him out." I was there for hours and those fellows down there with me were just wonderful. We kept digging the sand and passing it back. I was in front and as we got closer, I was digging very carefully. Suddenly, I reached through and touched the boy's hand. He began to cry and I began to pray.

### SAW HIS COAT

"I pulled some more sand back and saw his coat over his head. I tugged on his arm but he cried more and I knew it hurt. I pulled the coat from his head and then got him under the other arm. The sand began falling and then started coming down fast. The fellow behind me (John Arambo) helped me and we yanked the boy out."

Sam said he thought of many things while he was down there digging—of his own girl, Barbara, 11, of Benny's parents—but most of all, he said, he kept thinking that he didn't want to leave that hole unless Benny came with him, alive.

Woodson folded up when they got to the surface but was up and kicking when they began bundling Benny into the ambulance. He said:

"I looked at that boy and looked into his big blue eyes and, I tell you, that was the happiest moment of my life."

## Saving Boy Was Big Thrill

MANORVILLE, N. Y. — "Bringing the boy out alive was the biggest thrill in my life," said Sam Woodson, 38-year-old construction worker, after he rescued Benjamin Hooper Jr., 7, from a well shaft. The youngster had been trapped in the well 24 hours.

## Sam Woodson And 300

Sam Woodson, a 38-year old construction foreman, while at work, had a hunch that he was the man destined to rescue 7-year-old Benny Hooper, apparently hopelessly trapped in a Long Island well.

Friends told him that 300 people were already at the scene desperately trying to effect a rescue and asked him, "What more can you do?"

So Sam, undaunted by these doubters, showed them what he could do.

The 300 volunteers stood back and let him tunnel with his bare hands from the adjoining rescue pit to the well where the boy was imprisoned.

He shrugged off three smothering cave-ins, dug the shivering lad free,



carried him to the surface and then collapsed.

Sam Woodson was colored. But the issue of race didn't enter this situation.

The point of this discussion is that one person dedicated to a cause is sometimes worth as much or more than 300.

## No Color Lines In Benny's Rescue

(An Editorial From Nashville, Tennessee)

In a sense, it is incidental to the greater drama surrounding the heart-touching rescue of little Benny Hooper that the weary hands which pulled him from the well in which he was trapped were those of a Negro man.

But it is a fact that we believe should be noted in these times when so much is being said and done to make the Negro feel unwanted, unwelcome and even unfit in so many places.

Certainly the credit for Benny's rescue does not go solely to Mr. Sam Woodson, a 39-year-old Negro building contractor. Nor does he claim it. And it is less important that he was the first to reach the boy for whom an entire nation was keeping vigil than that he was willing to risk his own life to save another.

With a human life hanging in the balance, Sam Woodson was one of many to volunteer his services. And that help was gratefully accepted, with no tests of color imposed. There were no signs at the scene reading "White Persons Only." There were no onlookers jeering, "Nigger, go home."

This little episode, as it happened, was enacted in New York. But we doubt that it would have been any different anywhere in the United States. For common dangers and stresses—whether in the broad panorama of a war or in an isolated incident such as that in the Hooper's back Yard—seem to have a way of piercing the barriers which in calmer times breed ill will and mistrust and suspicion and misunderstanding among men.

The lesson from Manorsville, New York, is that all was forgotten except the worth of one human life. Let none among us soon forget it.



## State Students Off to Interracial Encampment in N. Y.

Three students from AM&N college, Pine Bluff, were selected to attend the six-week Encampment for Citizenship this summer.

mer at Fieldston School, Fieldston Road, Riverdale, New York City. The students selected were Miss

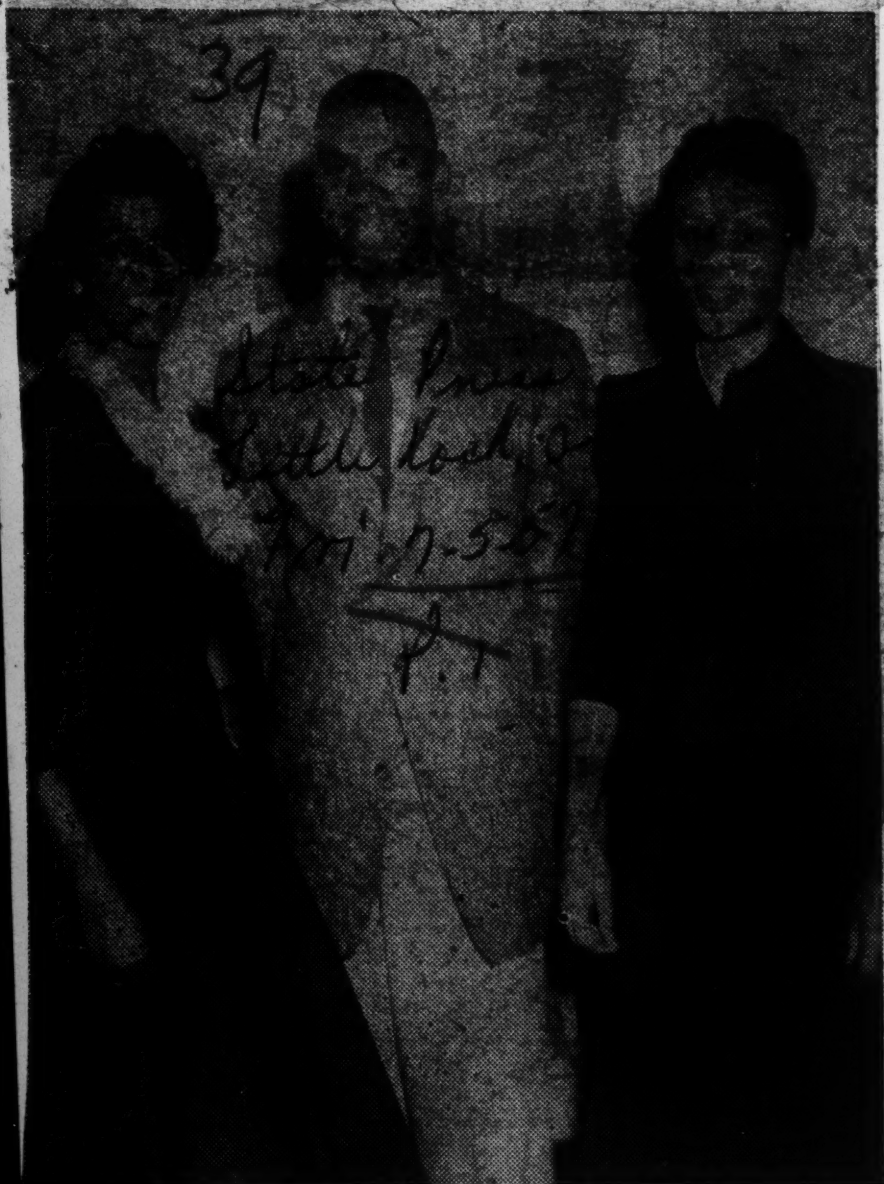
Marian Anderson Watson, daughter of Mrs. Hattie Watson, Pine Bluff; Miss Dana LeJoyce Horn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Horne, Little Rock and Maynard Orlanda Welch, son of Mrs. E. S. Welch, Monroe, La. These were selected on the basis of intelligence, potentiality and leadership. This is the first time any Arkansas students have been selected to attend the encampment for Citizenship on a scholarship. The scholarship is sponsored by the Southern Regional Council.

In Arkansas, Nat Griswold and C. C. Mercer, jr., director and co-director of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, represented the Southern Regional Council.

The Arkansas group left the city Wednesday night. The Encampment opened Sunday and will be in session until Saturday, August 10.

This is the twelfth annual session, and the six-week schedule is a full one. The program includes lectures, discussion groups, workshops, panel presentations, film forums and field trips. It covers the meaning of democracy in action, its history, methods and ideological challenges; farm and rural problems; civil rights programs; intergroup relations; desegregation; American economy and how it works; labor and management relations; America in the world community; U. S. foreign policy cooperation thru the United Nations, war and peace.

The faculty is composed of men and women of experience and insight, coming from leading colleges and civic institutions in the country.



ATTENDING INTERRACIAL CAMP—left to right, Miss Marian Anderson, Pine Bluff, Maynard Orlanda Welch, Monroe, La. and Miss Dana LeJoyce Horn, Little Rock. —Press photo



## Interracial Sunday held at Fordham University

NEW YORK—The fifth annual Interracial Sunday was observed on the Bronx campus of Fordham University last Sunday with ceremonies beginning at 11 a.m.

Father Harold Salmon, of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Mt. Loretto, Staten Island, and the first colored priest to be ordained in St. Patrick's Cathedral in NYC, said a Solemn High Mass.

THE SERMON was delivered by the Rev. John C. Murray, former associate editor of Jesuit magazine, "America," and now editor of "Theological Studies." He is considered an expert on church-state relations.

Following the Mass, a reception was held in the Keating Hall Cafeteria. A documentary film, "Good Neighbors," dealing with the harmonious settlement of race relations in the American community, also was shown in Keating Hall.

AFTER THE showing of the film, a panel discussion was held by several prominent figures in the field of race relations. Panelists were:

Charles Abrams, Commissioner of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination; A. Philip Randolph, vice-president of AFL-CIO and Joseph Morrow of Stamford Conn., recipient of the Hoe Award.

## Interracial Family Of West Coast Featured

NEW YORK—A white couple who unknowingly adopted a part Negro child and later decided to adopt a half-Caucasian, half-Japanese baby said today, "Who knows but that in ten years our knid of family may become fairly common."

The interracial family is featured in an article "A Rare Lesson About Love in the new issue of Look magazine.

The parents are Samuel and Katherine Roberts of Long Beach, Cal., where Roberts works as city finance officer.

After 14 years of a childless marriage, the pair adopted three-week-old Kim. A few months later they realized that she was part Negro. As the parents faced up to the difficulties that they knew awaited them, Look reports, they decided to give the child a brother and sister of mixed backgrounds.

They adopted Sammy, a Celtic-Norwegian-Spanish towhead and half-Caucasian, half-Japanese Mitzzy.

"In the end, Look adds, "the Robertses let their love for Kim resolve their fears.

## N. Y. Interracial Body Issues SOS

NEW YORK—Top religious, civic and labor leaders renewed their appeal last week "to all Americans of good will" to aid victims of economic reprisal and racism in the Deep South.

The call for stepped up financial assistance to critical southern areas was issued from "In Friendship," New York City, the organization which has become a clearing house for emergency aid to victims of reprisal.

At the same time, officers, executive board members, general board members and sponsors of "In Friendship" for 1957-58 were announced. They include:

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Rabbi Edward Klein, Dr. James H. Robinson and Msgr. Cornelius J. Drew, co-chairmen.

The Rev. George Lawrence, executive chairman; Alfred Baker Lewis, treasurer, and Miss Ella J. Baker, executive secretary.

Mrs. Uves Mdodana - Arbouin, Dr. George D. Cannon, B. F. McLaurin, Max Greenberg, Hon. Stanley M. Isaacs, Dean James A. Pike, Alex. Rose, David Siegal and Gen. Telford Taylor, vice chairmen.

### BOARD MEMBERS

Executive board members—Fay Bennett, John Burnell, Rev. Joe Earl Elmore, Rev. Malcolm Evans, James Farmer, Leona Fine, Harry Gersh, Robert W. Gilmore, Philip A. Heller, Madison S. Jones, Dr. Thomas Kilgore Jr., Dr. William Herbert King, Stanley D. Levison, Rev. David N. Licorish, Frank Patten, Walter Peterson, Vera Rony, Rev. Ralph Lord Roy, Bayard Rustin, Dr. John A. Scott, Rev. Thomas Slater, William Stern, Samuel Tappis and William Wolpert.

General board members and sponsors—Shelley Appleton, Dr. Algernon D. Black, Evelyn Cunningham, Judge Hubert T. De-

fany, Max Delson, Dr. Dan W. Dodson, Harry Fleischman, Father George B. Ford, Mrs. Mabel Fuller, Lloyd K. Garrison, Edmund W. Gordon, Rev. Donald Harrington, Rev. Thomas S. Harben, Rev. Richard Hildebrand, Morris Iushewitz, Rev. John Paul Jones, Judge Dorothy Kenyon.

Father John LaFarge, S. J., Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, Mickey Levine, David Livingston, Joseph Overton, Rev. Albert J. Penner, Judge Justine Wise Polier, Dr. C. B. Powell, A. Phillip Randolph, Cleveland Robinson, Rev. Gardner Taylor, Norman Thomas, Rowland Watts, Mrs. Pearl Willen, Rev. L. S. White, Jerry Wurf and Thomas Young.

The officers, board members and sponsors cut across all racial and religious lines.

A spokesman for "In Friendship" said funds are needed now as never before to sustain the leadership in the Deep South fighting for freedom, justice and first-class citizenship.

It was pointed out that representatives of the organization have made a number of "on-the-spot" investigations in areas of the South where terror and violence have erupted.

In recent months, both Rev. George Lawrence, executive chairman of "In Friendship", and Miss Ella J. Baker, executive secretary, have made extensive tours of the troubled areas. In addition, Dr. Thomas Kilgore, Jr., chairman of the disbursements committee, and other officials of the group, have gone into the South to make investigations.

"The situation is still critical," Rev. Lawrence told press representatives this week. "Our brothers on the fighting front of democracy need our help, and they need it now." He repeated the appeal for immediate financial assistance in a broadcast over Radio Station WWRL, sponsored by the New York Branch of the N. A. A. C. P.

### DISCREDIT NAACP

Quoting from a secret document circulated among members of the White Citizens Councils, Rev. Lawrence said the continuing aim of the race-baiters is to discredit the NAACP and all Negro and militant leadership.

The White Citizens Councils, he stated, hope to accomplish their goals by applying economic pressure against Negroes and social and political pressure against liberal white Southerners who refuse to cooperate.

An urgent appeal was made for funds to be sent to three critical areas—Tallahassee, Fla.; Montgomery, Ala. and Americus, Ga. The situation is so serious in Mississippi that a special appeal is being issued to citizens of good will all over the nation.

### SEND FUNDS

Contributions may be sent thru "In Friendship," 122 E. 57th st., New York City 22, N. Y., or directly to the following organizations:

Inter-Civic Council, 708 Floral st., Tallahassee, Fla.

Montgomery Improvement Association, 530 S. Union st., Montgomery, 8, Ala.

Koinonia Farm, Americus, Ga., care of Rev. Clarence Jordan.

Contributions for the Mississippi Fund, for reasons of security, should be addressed to the offices of "In Friendship" for disbursement. All contributions will be acknowledged when complete names and addresses are given.

A special committee has been organized in Montgomery, Ala., to conduct a nationwide campaign to raise funds to rebuild churches and homes damaged or destroyed in the mass bombings of Jan. 10. Checks for this fund should be made payable to the Reconstruction Fund, Montgomery Improvement Association."





**INTER-RACIAL FAMILY.** — Samuel Roberts, Long Beach, Cal., city finance officer and his wife, Katherine, who adopted three children of mixed racial backgrounds, are featured in the new issue of Look Magazine in an article "A Rare Lesson About Love." Mrs. Roberts

holds Mitzy, half-Caucasian, half-Japanese, in her arms; Sammy Jr., a Celtic-Norwegian-Spanish towhead is standing and Kim, part Negro, sits on Roberts' lap.—Look Magazine Photo.

## ALL RACES AND FAITHS Interracial Fellowship Chorus Rounds Out Ten Years of Devoted Activity

**Sun. 4-28-51**  
**JOHN BRIGGS**  
THE varied composition of the Interracial Fellowship Chorus is aptly shown by the organizations that are jointly sponsoring its tenth anniversary concert at Carnegie Hall next Sunday. These are the Protestant Council of New York, the American Jewish Committee, the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League and the

a flair for choral conducting, to put the fellowship's principles into practice by starting a chorus open to vocalists of all races and religious faiths.

The idea was by no means unique; an interracial chorus had been established in Norfolk, Va., as early as 1936, and others are to be found in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, St. Louis and many smaller cities. These have no connection with the New York group, which has, however, aided in establishing similar choruses in Westchester County and Schenectady.

### New Works

Mr. Aks' interracial chorus, however, if not the nation's oldest, must be ranked among its most active. The 150-member group sings two public concerts each season. It has performed Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus,"

new works by Wallingford Riegger, Ulysses Kay, Richard Winslow, Peter Mennin and Herbert Haufrecht, and five Haydn Masses, of which there is no record of previous performance in this country.

Upon founding the chorus Mr. Aks abolished auditions, a device sometimes used for segregating purposes in localities where segregation is not officially admitted to exist. Unwanted vocalists are told their singing is not up to par, which in the case of untrained amateur voices is more often true than not, anyway.

The no-audition policy brought in a flood of musical nonreaders, and Mr. Aks appealed to his Juilliard classmate, David Labovitz, for help. Mr. Labovitz now is co-director and accompanist for the group.

Sight-reading classes soon increased the facility of the choristers. Classes still are held each Tuesday from 7 to 8 P. M., before the regular weekly rehearsal.

During the season, each public performance is followed by a "playback party," at which tape-recordings of the concert are heard, discussed and criticized. The evening ends with square-dancing and refreshments. The chorus ends each year's activity with an outing, usually a boat-ride or picnic.

Although the chorus maintains no statistical breakdown of its choristers by race and religious affiliation, spokesmen describe it as a "complete cross-section of our city." The youngest members are in their teens, the oldest in their 60's. They include lawyers, physicians, dentists, teachers, office and factory workers, and taxi drivers.

At its Carnegie Hall concert next Sunday the chorus will introduce a new work written for it by Marc Blitzstein, "This Is the Garden." It is a composition in six movements picturing life in New York and is the third work to be commissioned by the chorus. Two earlier commissions went to Mr. Riegger.

When it was put in rehearsal, the new Blitzstein work, which is extremely difficult to sing, ran into strong opposition from some choristers. Accordingly, for the first time in its history, the chorus held a formal open debate on the question: To perform, or not to perform.

Partisan feeling ran high, but the Blitzstein work eventually won out and will be performed as scheduled.

## Boy Rescued From Well Hit By Pneumonia

**Sun. 5-19-51**  
MANORVILLE, N. Y., May 18 (UP)—Seven-year-old Benny Hooper, who survived 24 hours of being buried alive in a backyard well, was found to be suffering from pneumonia late today.

He has a spot of pneumonia on his right lung," Dr. Joseph Kris announced after X-raying the boy.

Benny had been removed from an oxygen tent for the examination and was returned to it immediately.

The boy was rushed to a hospital last night after he was rescued and was immediately placed in the oxygen tent in an effort to ward off pneumonia. He also was given shots of penicillin.

### TERRIBLE ORDEAL

But Kris said that the terrible ordeal of being trapped in wet sand for a night and a day had brought on pneumonia anyway.

Kris walked through the front door of the hospital at 3:20 p.m., c.s.t., and shouted excitedly at newsmen gathered there:

"Get off the premises. I want you all to leave the premises."

Asked why, he replied: "The boy has pneumonia. The X-rays showed he has a spot on his lung."

Asked which lung, Kris said: "He has a spot of pneumonia on the right lung."

### STILL AGITATED

The doctor, still agitated, warned reporters that "in a few minutes, if you haven't left I will call the police and have you ejected from the premises."

Kris had gone with little sleep from the time Benny fell in the well Thursday night. He had maintained a constant vigil at the well, pumping oxygen to the trapped boy and his rescuers and then accompanied him to the hospital for treatment.

Benny's parents both were at home sleeping when news of the discovery of the illness came.

Only a short time before Benny had been reunited with the laborer who risked his life to save the boy and had said he felt "great."

Samuel Woodson, the 39-year-old

construction worker who pulled Benny from the jaws of death, had remained outside the hospital to learn the results of the X-rays.

During his brief visit with Benny, he gave the boy a bit of fatherly advice: "Stay out of trouble."

Benny's mother told Woodson "I don't have words to thank you."

"All I want to see is little Benny grow up," Woodson replied. "That is thanks enough."

Earlier today Benny had raised his head and uttered the "magic" words: "I'm hungry."

Then he smiled.

### WILL BE OKAY

Benny's mother, father and doctors decided then and there that everything will be all right with Benny, who was pulled half-conscious and nearly frozen to safety last night.

Benjamin Hooper Sr., 33-year-old truck driver, went home from the hospital as soon as he knew his boy was all right. When he arrived there he found that workmen, on police orders, had filled up the 25-foot well in his backyard. A huge rescue shaft dug during the entrapment also had been filled.

Benny plunged into the shaft at 7:50 p.m. Thursday.

From that moment until he was pulled to safety nearly 24 hours later, Benny and his plight were the center of worldwide prayers.



# Rebuild bridges of good race relations

minister, and a Negro funeral director.

*Agro-American Sat. 1-12-57*  
*Baltimore Md*  
RALEIGH, N.C. "With good and genuine assurance of friendship for white people of good will we must rebuild the bridges of good race relations."

That is the admonition given by Dr. P. B. Young, Norfolk publisher, as he spoke at Shaw University Monday on the topic, "Rebuilding Bridges in Race Relations."

He added: "We have passed through two and a half years of discussion, disagreement and misunderstanding on a sectional basis following an important decision of the U.S. Supreme Court."

"DURING THAT time race relations have been impaired by patterns of political, social and legal patterns which the court's decision affected adversely."

"As a result, certain bridges formerly afforded a passage from occasional misunderstanding to the interracial assurance table and understanding and good will have been sabotaged into distrust or closed to traffic by fears, some of which are groundless, nevertheless real."

"We come across the two races becoming strangers to each other. Once warm friendships have become cool. That is what we see the eye but this situation is more artificial than real."

"THERE IS a cleavage, of course, but there is not as much fear as there is. The consequences of gradual integration of the public schools and the reticence and silence to indicate."

"We must employ every facility of the church, press, radio, television, colleges and universities, organized labor and the intelligent use of the ballot to bring about understanding. Mr. Young said."

Reviewing the Montgomery situation, he said: "Everything that Dr. King (Martin L.) and his associates have done has been in the tradition of law and order respect for the courts. The Montgomery movement has been a bridge builder in human relations."

W. J. Kennedy, president of N.C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, presented the speaker and President W. R. Stranier offered prayer.

## Whites, Negroes Broadcast Appeal To Curb Violence

*Statesville, N. C.* Two white citizens and two Negro citizens joined together here recently to broadcast an appeal over a local radio station for the citizens to remain calm after violence threatened to erupt because police found two white girls in a car with two Negro men.

The girls, Judith Lambeth, 17, and Martha Lambeth, 15, were discovered in a car with Alfred James Smith, 22, and John Franklin Bruner, 20.

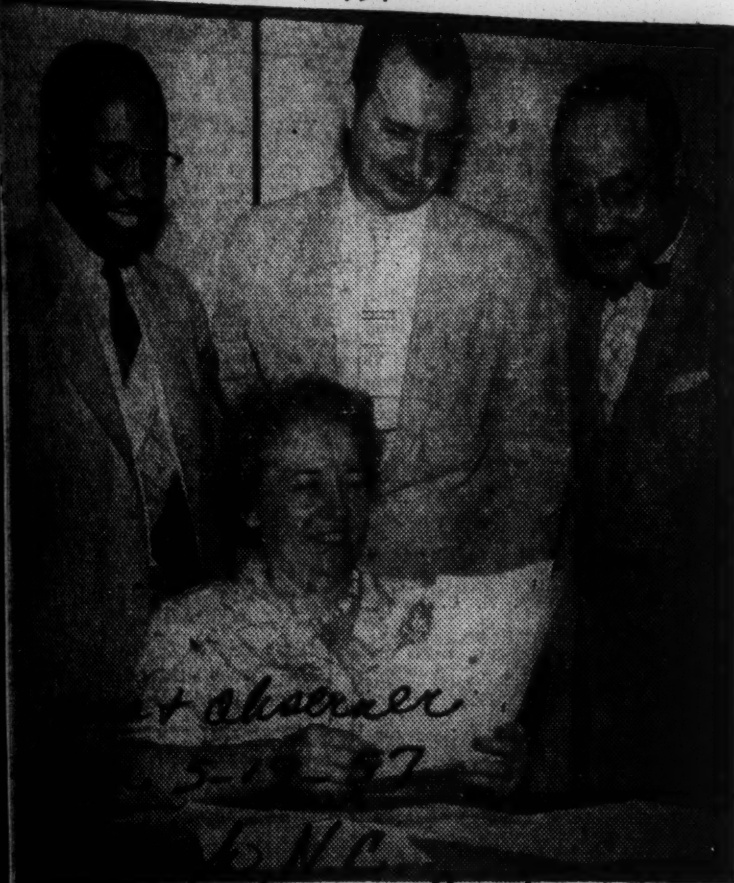
A cross was burned on the lawn of the girls' mother, Mrs. B. B. Lambeth, and a rock was thrown through a window of the house. Police escorted the Lambeths from town the next night about an hour before a demonstration occurred in front of their home. The police chief said Mrs. Lambeth and her daughter had left the county.

While the exhibition was in progress, police arrested 14 Negroes whose ages ranged from 15 to 22. Charged with disorderly conduct, they were accused by police of throwing rocks, using profanity to white women, and pushing white people off the sidewalks.

Police said that Smith's car was stopped because he had an improper muffler. Released on a \$200 bond, Smith is charged with driving without a license and the improper muffler. Bruner and the girls were released without charges.

The citizens who made the plea for calmness consisted of a white minister, a white educator, a Negro





*P. 14*  
**HUMAN RELATIONS FORUM**—Planning for the Conference on Human Relations in Raleigh, to be held at Hillier Memorial Christian Church Thursday, May 23, at 8 p.m., are Miss Ruth Wilson, chairman of the United Church Women; and standing, left to right, the Rev. D. N. Howard of the Interdenominational Alliance; the Rev. W. W. Finlator of the Raleigh Ministerial Association; and Prof. Carl DeVane of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen. Waldo Beach of the Duke Divinity School, Duke University, will deliver the main address.

## Race Relations Task Outlined

*Advertised P. 1*  
*July 7-20-57*  
**LAKE JUNALUSKA, N.C., July 7**—“We Southerners have a responsibility in the matter of race relations, and we must be careful not to consider it as the same old problem,” Methodist Bishop William T. Watkins of Louisville, Ky., said here today. Speaking at the closing session of a five-day Southwide conference on Methodist pastors and district superintendents, he said, “Race relations is not merely a Southern or American problem. It is part of the new surge of nationalism now manifest in the Middle East and Far East. We are in a new watershed of history. The time of a new idea has come,

and the rumble we hear precedes, as always, the fall of old ideas and customs.

“It is time that we in the church faced up to the question of race relations...”



## Toledo University To Hold World Wide Institute On Relations

*Blum, Ala.*  
TOLEDO, O. (ANP) —A world wide institute on human relations, the first of its kind ever held in Toledo, has been set for Feb. 19 at the University of Toledo.

Five discussion groups will be held during the afternoon session with such topics as "Prejudice in Speech," "Our Spanish Speaking Neighbors," "Your Family and Fair Employment Practice," "Are Restricted Neighborhoods Good?" and "The High Cost of Discrimination in Health and Recreation Facilities."

The institute will be sponsored by the Toledo Deanery Council of Catholic Women, Toledo Council of Jewish Women and the United Church Women of Toledo, in cooperation with the Toledo Board of Community Relations.

Members of the planning committee include Philip J. Winkfield, assistant secretary of the Board of Community Relations; Mrs. William A. Smith, Jr., Mrs. Charles Ward and Mrs. Ella P. Stewart.

sions, University of Dayton. William E. Harrison, assistant principal at Dunbar High school will be moderator.

The workshop on recreation will feature Miss Mary Ellen Hubbard, secretary, Group Work and Recreation division, Community Welfare council; Jackson J. Perry, superintendent, parks and play grounds, City Recreation department; Mrs. John E. Coleman, chairman, Group Work division, Community Welfare council.

Don Crawford, administrative assistant, Miami Valley Council Boy Scouts of America, will be moderator for the panel. The topic for the discussion is "The Responsibility of Public and Private Agencies in Meeting the Recreational Needs of a Changing Community."

## Dayton League Sets Workshop On Relations

*Chicago Ill.*  
*Sat 2-23-57*  
DAYTON, Ohio — The Dayton Urban League and 75 co-sponsoring organizations announced workshop personnel for the Ninth Annual Human Relations Institute, which is scheduled for the Biltmore hotel on Friday, Feb. 22, beginning at 9:30 a.m.

The workshops will be on housing, recreation and vocational guidance and employment. An imposing array of speakers has been selected to discuss topics under the theme "Meeting The Challenge of Intergroup Relations In Our Changing Community".

The vocational guidance and employment section of the institute will feature John Harewood, principal of Wogaman school; Frank Strobhar, director of industrial relations, GH&R Foundry; Myron E. Lodge, supervisor of counselling and Physically Handicapped Section of the Ohio State employment service; James Gal-



# Van Til, Freedman to Conduct Human Relations Workshop

*Asgle Tulsa, Okla. June 3-23-57*

LANGSTON, Okla. — William Van Til, chairman of the Division of Curriculum and Teaching and professor of education at George Peabody College for Teachers, in Nashville, Tenn., and Theodore Freedman, director of the Southwest Regional office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in Houston, Texas, will direct the Human Relationships Workshop which will be held June 3-7, at the new Northwest Classen high school, according to Dr. A. C. Shropshire, director of the department of education.

In addition, the workshopers will benefit from a cooperative plan between Langston University and the Oklahoma City public schools. The city school system is simultaneously conducting a workshop dealing with evaluative criteria for its principals and teachers. It is the plan to exchange consultants in order that workshopers in each workshop will have added experiences with consultants of both workshops.

Langston university in cooperation with the Oklahoma City school system, the State Department of Education, the Oklahoma City Jewish Council, the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the Anti-Defamation League sponsors this workshop in Human Relations.

Dr. Van Til, who serves as chairman for a division of one hundred people and teaches curriculum in the college, came to George Peabody college after working four years as professor of education at the University of Illinois Secondary School Curriculum program. Prior to his four years at the University of Illinois, he served for a three-year period as Director of Learning Materials for the Bureau of Intercultural Education. In this capacity he edited books, a quarterly magazine, and managed a publications program while contributing to human relations education through his writings. Dr. Van Til has been a researchist and writer for the Consumer Education Study of the National Education and for nine years a staff member at Ohio State University where he taught social studies and core curriculum in the laboratory school.

Dr. Van Til's major professional organizations are the John Dewey Society of which he has been vice-president; the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development for which he served as a member of the board of directors, chairman of the publications committee and as chairman of a year-book committee; the National Council for the Social Studies for which he has served as chairman of several committees; the American Education Fellowship for which he served as member of the executive committee and chairman of the national education committee; the National Education association; and the American Educational Research Association for which he has edited an issue of the Review. He is an editor and writer for McCraw-Hill school books and a consultant for Curtis Publishing Company on reprints for schools.

Mr. Freedman was formerly director of the North Carolina-Virginia Defamation League of B'nai B'rith located in Richmond, Virginia, for five years. During part of that time he has also served on the faculty of Richmond Professional Institute of the College of William and Mary, teaching courses in "Human Relations Among Groups and Cultures," and "Group Dynamics and Democratic Leadership."

A graduate of Emory university in Atlanta, Ga., prior to joining the League, he served as consultant psychologist for a Child Welfare Agency in Atlanta.

During World War II, he served overseas as a combat infantryman with the 80th Infantry Division, and was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received in the Battle of the Bulge. At the close of the war, he served on the staff of the Shrivenham American University in England and pursued further studies at the University of Aberdeen in Scotland.

In addition to his present duties, Mr. Freedman is currently a member of the Committee on Social Philosophy of the National Adult Education Association.



## Negro Woman Asks Aid For White Racial Victim

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3 (AP) — "All of us, both Negro and white, must understand and begin a better day friendship in neighborhoods and throughout the city." P. A. 10

Toward this end, a Negro mother today set out to canvass her mixed neighborhood in North Philadelphia where a 15-year-old white boy was seriously stabbed earlier this week in one of a series of teenage racial incidents. P. A. 10

Clara Baldwin, who lives near the family of Billy Fluck, has begun a door-to-door campaign raising funds to help defray the boy's medical and surgical expenses. He and his younger brother were set upon by a group of Negro boys while returning from an errand to a nearby grovery. The younger brother broke and ran but Billy suffered a stab wound which has paralyzed both legs. P. A. 10

"Citizens must get together and stop these senseless fights before more young people are hurt," Mrs. Baldwin said.

A portion of the money collected is to go to the family of another victim injured in a similar incident. The second boy, 13-year-old Melvin Reeves, is also white.



## Progress In Human Relations Theme Of Baha'i Conference

Progress in Human Relations,

was the theme of a conference sponsored by members of the Baha'i world faith Sunday Feb. 10, at the Pickwick Hotel.

Following the rendition of a spiritual, "Lonesome Valley," by Miss Mary Ella Gentry, a panel of five speakers discussed the progress being made on local, national and international levels.

The speakers were; Miss Donna Adcock, director of adult activities, YWCA, secretary, Greater Kansas City Committee for International Students, member of Fellowship House; Mrs. Helsey Beshears, president, Missouri State Conference of NAACP branches; Isaac Grillo, Kansas University medical student from Nigeria; Mrs. Edith Kornbleet, president, District Grand Lodge and member, National Executive Committee of B'nai B'rith Women, member, Jewish Community Relations Bureau of Kansas City; Rev. Earl T. Sturgess - pastor, Southeast Presbyterian church. Aleks Bird, member of the local Baha'i Community, served as chairman of the meeting.

### States Purpose of Confab

In stating the purpose of the conference, Bird expressed the belief (as enunciated in the mid-nineteenth century by Baha'u'llah, founder of the Baha'i Faith) that "since there is but one God, there has been but one race and one religion throughout the history of the earth."

According to the Baha'i concept of progressive revelation, different spokesmen, or Manifestations of God's word, have come periodically to educate men and to elevate them to a new level of consciousness. The keynote for this new age, upon the threshold of which humanity now stands, is the spiritual or inner realization of the unity of all mankind and the translation of this awareness into action.

Some aspects of the progress toward this goal, now taking place amid the chaos and confusion of modern ways of life, were reviewed by the speakers. Grillo reported on the grim picture in Africa, area of possibly the greatest racial tensions in the world today. He found some evidence of progress, which included the growing awareness that the justice being fought for must be available

to people of all races and creeds.

The formation and function of the Greater Kansas City Committee for International Students was described by Miss Adcock, secretary of the group. Mrs. Beshears discussed legislation which has taken place in this country, citing the recent Supreme Court decision as being, in her opinion, the human relations.

most important single action toward progress in the field of

### Cites High Court Edict

Mrs. Kornbleet emphasized the importance of learning to think of all people, whether of minority or majority groups, as individuals, rather than thinking of them as conforming to stereotyped group patterns. She stated her belief that this learning process is taking place where barriers have been removed. Mrs. Kornbleet also cited the work of the Anti-Defamation League, which began as a Jewish group working with Jewish problems, and developed into an organization devoted to the elimination of all kinds of racial and religious prejudice.

Reverend Sturgess, who was instrumental in lessening tensions and creating an atmosphere of understanding when his neighborhood began integrating, spoke on the role of the church. He expressed regret over the slow beginnings of the Protestant churches in meeting the situation, but stated that church leaders are taking more positive stands. He named several whose efforts have been outstanding in this direction.

Following the panel, the audience was invited to form small groups for the purpose of discussing how individuals can contribute toward further progress.

Among the points reported at the end of the discussion period were the following suggestions: the formation of small community organizations to work out the problems of their particular locality; bringing children together at play; educating parents through the PTA; persistent efforts on the part of individuals toward integrated teaching staffs and churches, and inter-group visiting of homes by children.

It was generally agreed by all groups that moral and spiritual conviction must be the basis for progress, and that, building upon this foundation, the individual

must, in every area of his daily life, put into practice what he believes.

The chairman announced that for those interested in learning more of the Baha'i plan, discussion groups meet regularly in several homes in the Greater Kansas City area. Information about these and other Baha'i activities may be obtained by calling the following: Mrs. I. Franklin Bradley, DR. 1-6437, Mrs. Gordon Laite, WA. 3-7020, or Mrs. Roger Williams, CL 2-8518.



# Millions To Hear, Plea On Feb. 10

*Journal & Guide*  
*Feb. 1-19-57*  
*Norfolk, Va.*  
**Congregations Asked To Take Firm Stand On Segregation Issue**

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The National Council of Churches has urged local congregations to take a forthright stand on the "crucial" issue of segregation.

In its annual message for Race Relations Sunday, Feb. 10, which will be read from the pulpits of thousands of churches of its thirty constituent communions, the Council states: "If we are to remain true to the gospel of Jesus Christ, we must not rest until segregation is banished from every area of American life."

THE MESSAGE was drafted for the Council by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., where he is minister of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. It was later adopted as a Council statement for distribution by the Council's Department of Racial and Cultural Relations.

The statement underlined that the churches themselves have largely failed to purge their own bodies of discriminatory practices and urged them to work for a non-segregated society along lines suggested by the Council's Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, appended to the statement.

USING AS A theme, "For All — A Non-Segregated Society," the message says: "The

broad universally standing at the center of the gospel makes brotherhood inescapable."

After noting that some progress toward integration has been made, the statement pointed to segregated housing as "a critical problem remaining in every section of the nation." Segregated transportation facilities, slow compliance with the Supreme Court's decision on integration in the public schools and other areas calling for Christian action were deplored. At the same time, it paid tribute to "the courageous persons who stand steadfastly for the principles of Christian love and justice."

THE MESSAGE notes that "there are those who are telling us to 'slow up' in this move for a desegregated society" and comments: "The true Christian knows that it is morally wrong to accept a compromise which is designed to frustrate the fulfillment of Christian principle."

The Race Relations Sunday message further urges that love, patience and understanding govern those undertaking the fight for a desegregated society. "Wise restraint and calm reasonableness," it declares, "must prevail in the process of social change. But these considerations should serve to further the objective and not become a substitute for pressing toward the goal."

THE MESSAGE concludes: "We face the hard challenge and the wondrous opportunity of letting the spirit of Christ work among us fashioning a truly Christian nation."

A six-point guide for action by churches in the community, appended to the message, suggests: securing facts, discussing and formulating concrete proposals for constructive action on public school integration; supporting legislation designed to guarantee full opportunity for all; and protesting against legislation aimed at maintaining racial discrimination.

OTHER suggestions are:

building up public opinion in favor of desegregating public transportation facilities; working with employers' groups, professional organizations and unions to secure equal opportunities for all workers, and working to develop "open occupancy" housing.

Copies of the 1957 race relations message of the National Council have been distributed to local churches, councils of churches, church women and other community groups throughout the nation.

## Rev. Martin Luther King Writes Race Relations Message For Churches

NEW YORK. — The National Council of Churches has urged local congregations to take a forthright stand on the "crucial" issue of segregation.

In its annual message for Race Relations Sunday, Feb. 10, which will be read from the pulpits of thousands of churches of its 30 constituent communions, the Council states: "If we are to remain true to the gospel of Jesus Christ, we must not rest until segregation is banished from every area of American life."

The message was drafted for the council by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., where he is minister of the Dexter Avenue Baptist church. It was later adopted as a Council statement for distribution by the Council's Department of Racial and Cultural Relations.

### Churches Have Failed

The statement underlined that the churches themselves have largely failed to purge their own bodies of discriminatory practices and urged them to work for a nonsegregated society along lines suggested by the Council's Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, appended to the statement.

### Brotherhood Inescapable

Using as a theme, "For All — A

## RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

Non-Segregated Society" the message said: "The broad universal standing at the center of the gospel makes brotherhood inescapable."

After noting that some progress toward integration has been made, the statement pointed to segregated housing as "a critical problem remaining in every section of the nation." Segregated transportation facilities, slow compliance with the Supreme Court's decision on integration in the public schools and other areas calling for Christian action were deplored. At the same time it paid tribute to "the courageous persons who stand steady

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### Recommends 6-Point Program

A six-point guide for action by churches in the community, appended to the message, suggests: securing facts, discussing and formulating concrete proposals for constructive action on public school integration; supporting legislation aimed at maintaining racial discrimination.

Other suggestions were: building up public opinion in favor of desegregating public transportation facilities; working with employers' groups, professional organizations



# Hobart To Be Race Relations Sun Speaker At Greenwood

*World Wed. 2-6-57 P.3*  
*B'ham, Ala.*  
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—Alfred W. Hobart, minister of the Unitarian Church, Birmingham, Ala., is scheduled to be guest on the "Race Relations Sunday" program set for 2:30 p. m. Sunday, Feb. 10 at the Greenwood Baptist Church.

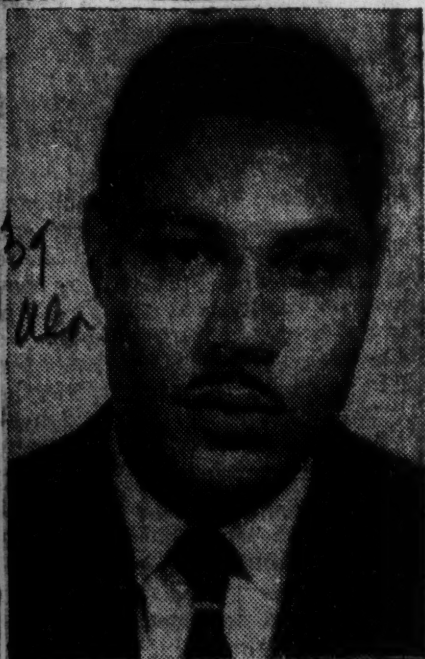
Mr. Hobart, chairman of the Greater Birmingham Council on Human Relations, will speak from the subject, "If Jesus Comes to Alabama."

For 16 years Mr. Hobart did social work in Kentucky, Alabama and Louisiana. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago and Meadville Theological School. The Unitarian minister has served his church in St. Cloud, Minnesota, New Orleans, La., and Charleston, S. C. He has also served in the U. S. Armed Forces. He organized the Unitarian Church in Birmingham in 1953.

The observance is sponsored by the Tuskegee Civic Association of which C. G. Gomillion is the president.

The Rev. R. F. Harvey is pastor of the host church.

Jesse J. Lewis, president of Jesse J. Lewis and Associates Inc., is scheduled to fly to Tampa, Fla., Thursday, Feb. 7 to accept an award honoring the Krey Packing Company of St. Louis "for the most outstanding and unique sales promotion campaign during the year 1956."



JESSE J. LEWIS

The award will be presented by the National Association of Market Developers during a banquet.

Lewis and Associates are national public relations representatives for the Krey Packing Company.

## Jesus Would Not Be Recognized In Alabama, Minister Declares

*World Wed. 2-20-57 P.3*  
*B'ham, Ala.*  
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. (SNS)—"If Jesus came to Alabama today he probably would not be recognized."

That was the Rev. Alfred W. Hobart, pastor of the Unitarian Church of Birmingham (which he organized in 1953) speaking on a "Race Relations Sunday" program Sunday, Feb. 10 at Greenwood Baptist Church here.

His subject was "If Jesus Came To Alabama."

The program was sponsored by the Tuskegee Civic Association of which Dean C. G. Gomillion is the president.

"Segregation cannot be supported on religious grounds," declared the Rev. Hobart. He added: "It is indeed sad to see good people twisting religion. Jesus to them is merely a means of escape."

Rev. Hobart lamented the fact that the church did not take the lead in proclaiming the evils inherent in segregation. "It is sad indeed to see good people twisting religion; Jesus to them is merely a means of escape," the speaker commented further. To those who would seek refuge for their wrongdoings, Rev. Hobart said that "there is a good deal of forgery of God's signature on the part of those seeking to clothe their prejudices."

The speaker asserted that those people who look for support of segregation in the 9th Chapter of Genesis, miss an important point: "It was Noah and not God talking." The speaker raised the question, "How can you defend segregation in terms of the golden rule?"

Rev. Hobart said that "If segregation has no religious sanction, it cannot have moral or ethical sanction." He appealed to those present to "leave God, Jesus and religion out of the segregation issue."

The speaker said that religious people cannot sit passively by—religion should be heard from.

Rev. Hobart ended with the statement that religious people should consider only the following regarding integrating all people into full citizenship: "(1) the will to do; and (2) how best to do it and (3) how long will it take." "Our

basic loyalty," he said, "should be towards our religious faith and not our customs. If Jesus came to Alabama today we would certainly want to be on his side," the speaker concluded.



## For All-A Non Segregated Society

"If we are to remain true to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, we must not rest until segregation is banished from every area of American life," wrote the Rev. Martin Luther King (he speaks here Friday night, Feb. 1), guiding spirit behind the Montgomery, Ala., bus desegregation movement, in a prepared message for The National Council of Churches in the interest of Race Relations Sunday, February 10. He pointed out that the fact that all men are created in the image of God and are inseparably bound together is at the very heart of the Christian gospel.

Dr. King noted that the broad universality is clearly expressed in Paul's declaration on Mars Hill: "... God who made the world and everything in it, being Lord of heaven and earth, ... made from one every nation of men to live on all the face of the earth." Continuing the prominent minister said it is expressed in the affirmation, "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free, there is neither male or female; for you are all one in Christ Jesus." The climax of this universality is expressed in the fact that Christ died for all mankind, Dr. King explained.

Said he: "Racial segregation is a blatant denial of the unity which we all have in Christ. Segregation is a tragic evil that is utterly un-Christian. It substitutes the person-thing relationship for the person to person relationship. The philosophy of Christianity is strongly opposed to the underlying philosophy of segregation. Therefore, every Christian is confronted with the basic responsibility of working courageously for a non-segregated society. The task of conquering segregation is an inescapable 'must' confronting the Christian churches. Much progress has been

made toward the goal of a non-segregated society, but we are still far from the promised land. Segregation persists as a reality.

"Any discussion of segregation in America against the background of moral principles emphasizes the urgent need for prophetic voices. To be sure, there are communities which are successfully integrating schools and there are courageous persons in many communities who are standing steadfastly for the principles of Christian love and justice. Nevertheless, there remains need for more people in every community to join them in crying out as Amos did, 'let justice roll down as waters, and righteousness like an overflowing stream.' Christians must decide whether they will obey the eternal demands of the Almighty God, or whether they will capitulate to the transitory demands of the defenders of segregation.

"There are those who are telling us 'to slow up' in the move for a non-segregated society. But the true Christian knows that it is morally wrong to accept a compromise which is designed to frustrate the fulfillment of Christian principle. The time is always ripe to do right. It is true that wise restraint and calm reasonableness must prevail in the process of social change. Emotions must not run wild, and the virtues of love, patience and understanding goodwill must dominate all of our actions. But these considerations should serve to further the objective and not become a substitute for pressing on toward the goal. We face the hard challenge and the wondrous opportunity of letting the spirit of Christ work among us toward fashioning a truly Christian nation.

"If we accept the challenge with more devotion and valor, we can speed the day when everywhere

will recognize that we 'are all one in Christ Jesus.'" Thus spoke an American who has practiced what he has preached, providing the moral and spiritual leadership needed so desperately in bringing about the success in the transition to a non-segregated society. These are the thoughts to bear in mind during the observance of Race Relations Sunday.

## Hobart Talks Before Group At Greenwood

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—"If Jesus Came to Alabama" was the subject developed by the Rev. Alfred W. Hobart of Birmingham when he addressed an audience of over 250 citizens of Tuskegee and Macon County at the Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church, Sunday, Feb. 10. The occasion was the annual observance of the TCA "Race Relations Sunday."

The speaker who said that "If Jesus came to Alabama today he probably would not be recognized," cannot be supported on religious grounds.

"It is sad indeed to see good people twisting religion; Jesus to them is merely a means of escape," the speaker commented further. To those who seek refuge for their wrong-doings, Rev. Hobart said that "there is a good deal of forgery of God's signature on the part of those seeking to clothe their prejudices."

The speaker said too, that those people who look for support of segregation in the 9th chapter of Genesis, miss an important point: "It was Noah and not God talking." The Birmingham pastor of the Unitarian Church, raised the question, "How can you defend segregation in terms of the golden rule?"

Rev. Hobart, who organized the Unitarian Church of Birmingham in 1953, said that "if segregation has no religious sanction, it cannot have moral or ethical sanction." He appealed to those present to "leave God, Jesus and religion out of the segregation issue." The speaker said that religious people

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"Our basic loyalty," he said, "should be towards our religious faith and not our customs. If Jesus came to Alabama today we would certainly want to be on his side," the speaker concluded.

G. Gomillion is president of the Tuskegee Civic Association.



## World Brotherhood Goal Of Integrationist Quaker

*Mon. 4-1-57*  
Editor The Herald: I will appreciate your permission to answer Jack Kofoed who called me a noble rouser.

I am a very unworthy member of the Society of Friends (Quakers) which is, perhaps, the most admired and trusted religious group of people in the world.



I am one who has been ordained into the REV. JONES Methodist ministry about 20 years ago and this ordination has never been taken from me.

Kofoed asked why I do not "stay in my own town and raise banshee walls" and then he answered, "that probably it is that neighbors long ago tabbed him for what he is, and want no part of him."

May I say I have made my home at the same address in Atlanta, Ga., for the past 30 years and before that lived in Georgia all my life.

I can surely say that we have good neighbors.

I try to consider myself and feel that many others consider me as a World Citizen.

I also carry a membership card in the National Association for Advancement of Colored People and have thought highly of the purposes of this organization for many years.

My prayers go out for Jack Kofoed, who would write such about one whom he has never met. I know that others might feel I have little brains and may call me "clap-trap peddler," but I pray God's spirit to help me live above such slurs.

The cause I am giving my life in "World Brotherhood" is the eternal cause of all mankind.

ASHTON B. JONES



# Conference Attacks South's Race Views

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Southern opposition to integration and other areas of racial discrimination were assailed Wednesday at the annual meeting of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Despite rumors that some of the scheduled participants had been warned by unidentified persons, more than 200 delegates and visitors conducted three unsegregated sessions in the YWCA building on Blanding St.

Two were public meetings.

KEYNOTER was J. M. Dabbs of Mayesville, a former president of the S.C. division of the Southern Regional Council, which has been succeeded by the Council on Human Relations.

He spoke at the closing meeting, from the subject, "The Man Across the Table."

Likening the race issue to "a bear we're trying to hold by the tail," Mr. Dabbs, himself a native white southerner, told his applauding audience:

"The colored southerner wants more justice and less traditional 'love' from white people."

"The colored American," he said, "holds a position of supreme importance here in the South. He is one of the chief words America speaks to the world. He is pre-eminently 'The Voice of America.'"

Mr. Dabbs' "Man Across the Table" offers the South three resources, he said. These are: "Economic or material; the public resource of justice; and the personal or private resource of love."

THE SPEAKER backed support of the NAACP and efforts to right racial problems through court action.

"We (white southerners) say that he (colored citizen) just represents the NAACP; we say the NAACP represents him. Neither is the case. We do not let him represent himself. A man therefore, he created an

organization to represent him," dealing primarily with reports and organizational matters, was not open to the public.

Leaders of the organization described the 1957 meeting as the "most successful and promising" yet held. It is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, with offices in Atlanta, Ga.

The South Carolina officers are: The Rev. J. Claude Evans, Columbia; Dr. Dewey Duckett, Rock Hill and A. R. Suritz, Rock Hill, vice chairmen; Miss Rebecca Reid, Sumter, secretary and the Rev. Howard G. McClain, Columbia, treasurer.

Mrs. Alice Spearman, Columbia, is the executive director. The associate director is James T. McCain of Sumter.

"I am thankful for the presence of this man across the table who is demanding that we put an end to this racial corruption," the speaker said.

"I do not care whether he is trying to save me or himself. If he saves himself, if he makes me toe the line, he saves me."

THE HIGHLIGHT of the afternoon session was a panel discussion on development of "Human Resources in South Carolina."

Panelists included Traugott Kern of the Chamber of Commerce, Walker E. Solomon, executive secretary of the Palmetto Education, and Dr. Robert H. Patterson, professor of economics at the University of South Carolina.

Gren Seibels, well known radio and TV newscaster, was moderator. A question and answer period followed, time elapsing with a stack of questions yet unanswered.

Unconfirmed rumors were that at least one of the panel participants had been warned against appearing. The man appeared, however.

Mr. Solomon, who said he had only "35 minutes notice," substituted for scheduled Dr. C. A. Johnson, who was reportedly called out of town. The other scheduled panelist, Irving McNayr, did not appear.

The panel stressed economic and educational resources of the state community.

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THE MORNING SESSION

White Pupils  
Journal & Guide  
Rebuild Aged  
Woman's Home

Special to Journal and Guide  
COLUMBIA, S.C. — One of the finest examples of inter-racial cooperation ever shown here was demonstrated last Saturday when white students of Columbia High School presented the keys to a remodeled home to Mrs. Patsy S. Caesar.

Aged Mrs. Caesar last spring became the victim of an unscrupulous contractor who failed to complete a remodeling job on her house, thereby cutting the house in half.

The students repaired the sub-standard house under the city's Urban Rehabilitation Program, and gave the keys to Mrs. Caesar signifying completion of the job.

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# White And Negro Say That Pineville The Place To Live

By HERB BRYANT  
News and Courier Roving Reporter

PINEVILLE, June 14—The community of Pineville, located about seven miles west of St. Stephen on Highway 45, has a Negro population that outnumbers the white population about four to one.

The flat community is made up mostly of farms and about three small stores that sell everything from gas to groceries. A small U. S. Post Office serves about 350 persons.

No one knows exactly how many people live in Pineville. One source said the population numbers 100. A Pineville resident said the number is closer to 500.

There is a feeling of harmony among the white and Negroes of Pineville.

"We get along real well here," W. D. Callen, a Negro resident, said. Callen, who has lived in both the North and the South, said he believes the Negro "down here gets along better than up North."

A former Negro resident of Pineville, the Rev. Simon Peter Montgomery, is the pastor of the all-white Methodist Church in Old Mystic, Conn. and chaplain of his State Legislature. He recently said upon returning to Connecticut after a visit to Pineville that he believes the Negro is better off in the South than in the North.

Callen in agreeing with Montgomery said he would still like to see an end to segregation of the races in the South even though he did consider the Southern Negro better off than the Negro living in the North.

Montgomery said, "Segregation is not a real issue in Pineville. Outside of the churches there really is no place to go, and there is no friction there. It is all really very harmonious between the white and colored."

There is not very much to do in Pineville in the way of recreation. There isn't even what you would call a main street

there. The four churches are the usual center of activity when the residents are not working.

The community has one white Episcopal church, and one Negro Episcopal and two Negro Baptist churches.

Mrs. Frances Marion, a worker in the white Episcopal church, in referring to the race relationship in Pineville said, "It is an unusual and beautiful relationship. The community as a whole gets along real well. Everyone is nice to everyone else."

When asked what she contributed to this harmonious relationship to, Mrs. Marion said she felt that "the church is the main thing."

## CALLEN CLINIC

The white population of Pineville has a great deal of respect for Maude Callen, a Negro woman who runs the Maude Callen Clinic for the sick. She treats between four and five thousand sick people a year, according to her husband. Some of the people are white.

C. D. Charles Gourdin and Mrs. Mattie Marie Gourdin Marion, 82-year-old twins who have lived in Pineville all of their lives, said they think the white and Negro people in and around Pineville "get along together very well."

Mrs. Marion said, "The Negroes deserve a lot of credit for the progress they have made. They have good cars, fine homes and good schools around here. There is never any trouble in Pineville."

Isaiah H. Jefferson, a 72-year-old Negro who has been farming in Pineville for 52 years, was postmaster for Pineville from 1926 through 1945. He knows just about everyone in and around Pineville. Jefferson is a prosperous farmer who has to hire about 10 people to work his farm since his nine children grew up.

## 'WOULDN'T SWAP'

In referring to the race situation, Jefferson said, "I wouldn't swap this community for any other anywhere when it comes to harmony between the white and col-

ored." Jefferson's two oldest boys are principals of Negro high schools. Russellville High School near St. Stephen and the Berkeley Training High School in Moncks Corner.

What does the future hold for Pineville? The town that grew up over 100 years ago was burned to the ground when Sherman and his army marched through that territory in the 1860's.

Before the War Between the States, Pineville had been a "beautiful village." Charles Gourdin says. Pineville was a resort community for plantation people who lived on the Santee River. The people on the plantations would come up to Pineville during the summer to get away from mosquitoes.

## MOVE AWAY

After the end of the war a good part of the white population moved away, selling their land to Negroes for \$1 an acre. Today you find the Negro farming in cotton, corn, cucumbers and tobacco. "A good many of the Negroes own their own land," according to Gourdin.

The neat fields are worked with plows and mules. Few tractors are seen as you drive along the highway.

Gourdin said he sees "no chance for the town to improve."

Mrs. Frances Marion said, "I don't think Pineville will change very rapidly. There is no property available for people to buy." When asked if she thought the remaining white population would eventually dwindle away to nothing around Pineville, she said, "the younger generation will probably do what I did when I grew up: stay."



PINEVILLE HOME OF NEGRO PRINCIPAL JOSEPH JEFFERSON  
Jefferson Is In Charge Of The Berkeley Training High School In Moncks Corner



'DOWNTOWN' IN PINEVILLE  
The Community Does Not Have A Large Business District



ISAIAH JEFFERSON  
Likes Living In Pineville



## Nation At Turning Point In Race Relations-Long

*Weekly New Orleans, La.*  
*Set 7-27-57*  
Nashville, Tenn. - (ANP) - America was described as having reached its "real turning point in race relations last week here by a noted churchman here.

Dr. Herman H. Long, director of the Race Relations Department, Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian churches, made the statement at the opening of Fisk U's 14th annual Institute of Race Relations.

Dr. Long stated, "now for the first time, the American public generally recognizes at the deeper level that the old patterns of racial etiquette and the instruments for maintaining the Negro in second-class citizenship are finished."

He declared that interracial communications in the region at this time were "more honest and more likely to reach an effective consensus than ever before."

### AN INTERRACIAL GAIN IN SOUTH REPORTED

*New York Times*  
Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 1 - A Southern interracial seminar was told today that interracial communications in the region at this time were "more honest and more likely to reach an effective consensus than ever before."

The speaker was Dr. Herman H. Long, director of the Race Relations Department, Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches. He addressed the opening of Fisk University's fourteenth annual Institute of Race Relations.

The institute, attended by 150 leaders in community affairs from thirty-three states, will hold daily sessions through July 13 on the Fisk campus.

Dr. Long, a sociologist at Fisk and a leader in community programs for implementing interracial improvements, said this country had reached "its real turning point in race relations."

"Now, for the first time, the American public generally recognizes at the deeper level that the old patterns of racial etiquette and the instruments for maintaining the Negro in second-class citizenship are finished," he declared.

## Clinton groups to get \$10,000 of TV award

*Asu-American*  
*Baltimore Md.*  
*P. 10*  
NEW YORK - Some \$10,000 in prize money will be turned over to the First Baptist Church and the Parent-teacher Association of Clinton, Tenn., the "See It Now" television show producers said this week.

The producers, Edward R. Murrow, and Fred Friendly, won a \$20,000 Robert E. Sherwood TV award for "Clinton and the Law; a Study in Desegregation," presented over CBS-TV last Jan. 6.

Friendly announced that \$5,000 of the prize money would go to the Clinton PTA and \$5,000 to the First Baptist Church, whose pastor, the Rev. Paul W. Turner, white, was beaten while escorting colored children to the Clinton High School after it was integrated.

## Reports of progress mark Highlander School's seminar

*Asu-American*  
*P. 3*  
*Set: 9-14-57*  
MONTEAGLE, Tenn. - Highlander Folk School, a residential adult school on the Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee, threw wide its doors on Labor Day weekend and received 179 people of many racial and religious groups from all parts of the South.

The occasion was Highlander's 25th birthday celebrated by a seminar on "The South Thinking Ahead."

Reports of progress and problems of integration from the hills of Tennessee to the plains of Alabama and Georgia, and from the lowlands of Florida and South Carolina made an exciting discussion.

THE HIGHLANDER story was told in song and story by men and women who served the school in the decade and a half of its existence and by two movies made at Highlander.

Speaking of the early years, Miss May Justus, a neighbor, said, "As the years went by it was clearly seen that the school's purpose was to improve the living condition of the people on the mountain."

"Zilphia Horton more than anyone else trained the children and with her musical talent made glad the hearts of young and old alike."

"Highlander opened its doors and made possible the one and only place for recreation for the community of Summerfield."

A weekly paper, a nursery school and a film center are among the many activities that helped the people of the local community.

THE IMPACT of integration on the people was summed up as a combination of fear and courage by Dr. Alonzo Moron, president of Hampton Institute, and by Mrs. Wilma Dyke, man Stokely of Newport, Tenn.

Dr. Moron cited the revitalization of the Ku Klux Klan and the formation of White Citizens' Councils as examples of fear.

As examples of courage, he praised Mrs. Rosa Parks who

touched off the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott and Allen McSwain, leader in Clinton, Tenn.

WORKSHOPS CENTERING around The Implications of Integration on Religion, Education, Labor and Industry, Community and Civic Organizations were led by the Rev. Robert Kelly and by Dr. John Hope 2nd of Nashville, Tenn. by Dr. C. H. Parrish of Louisville, Ky.; and by Dr. Fred Routh of Atlanta.

A Sunday morning worship service conducted by seminar director, Dean John B. Thompson, University of Chicago, and by Bishop D. Ward Nichols of Jacksonville, Fla., stressed the danger of conformity.

Aubrey Williams and the Rev. Martin Luther King, both of Montgomery, Ala., closed the seminar by opening Highlander's door for another 25 years of service to the South.

The Rev. King said, "I have long admired the noble purpose and courageous work of Highlander."

"The 25 years have stood for dauntless courage and fearless determination. You have given the South some of its most responsible leaders in this great period of transition."

"I bring you greetings from 50,000 colored people of Montgomery who are willing to substitute tired feet for tired souls."

STRESSING the theory of non-violence, he said, "The colored man's defense is to meet every act of violence to the individual with the fact that there are thousands of others who will present themselves in his place as potential victims."

Aubrey Williams warned against southern leaders who "are counseling complete defeat, and by Mrs. Wilma Dyke, man Stokely of Newport, Tenn. all court decisions aimed at extending equal protection under the law to the colored people."

Old days at Highlander were relived in the discussions, in the square dances called by Ralph Tefferteller, and in the

singing with Pete Seeger. Newcomers caught the Highlander spirit and shared the faith in the school's future by making monthly pledges of \$2,500 to celebrate the 25th anniversary.

## GROES AT JACKSON LAUDED BY CHAMBER

Directors Praise Them For Aiding Drives

From The Commercial Appeal  
Jackson, Tenn., Bureau

JACKSON, Tenn., Nov. 29. - Jackson's Negro population was praised on two counts Friday at the November meeting of Jackson-Madison County Chamber of Commerce directors.

Carmen Wallis, in charge of negotiations with Sumner Williams Co. of East Boston, Mass., said Negro citizens efforts in the current sale of stock to provide a building for the firm's Jackson plant have been especially good.

The directors also noted that Negro citizens exceeded their quota in the recently completed United Fund drive.

In reporting on the sale of stock in the First Jackson Industrial Corporation, Mr. Wallis said subscriptions currently total \$98,625 with the goal set at \$127,000.

The directors heard United Fund chairman Simpson Russell report the \$130,775 original goal was exceeded with \$132,795 raised for Jackson charities.





**DIRECTORS OF HUMAN RELATIONS WORKSHOP.**—Dr. Philip Rothman, left, of the Antioch college in Yellow Springs, Ohio, and Dr. Anne Campbell of Prairie View college, Prairie, Texas, are the directors of this year's Workshop on Human Relations now in session at the University of Kansas City. Ninety students, mostly teachers, are enrolled in the four-week course. —Story on page 2.



## Officers Named At Meeting Held At Waco

The statewide meeting called by Rev. O. L. Hegmon developed into a local meeting when no statewide delegates came. Rev. O. L. Hegmon was elected president, President H. Adams of Paul Quinn, vice president, Dr. E. C. Johnson, secretary; it was questionable which of two men was elected treasurer. Rev. Hegmon emphasized that the calling of the state meeting to organize an overall movement for the betterment of humanity was endorsed by many white leaders, including the Chamber of Commerce of Waco. He said two rich Jewish friends had been anxious to have some organization formed, and that a spokesman from Mexicans had indicated they wanted an organization formed. For that reason Rev. Hegmon vetoed any name for the organization except a broad one that would include all races.

The name finally chosen, on suggestion from Rev. Hegmon, was "United Council for the Advancement of the Human Race." Rev. Hegmon got permission from the body to make another attempt to call a statewide meeting. The executive committee was given plenary powers to carry on the affairs of the organization between meetings.

As to attendance, there never was more than 35 counted in the room at once, but allowing for those who might have been moving out in, there was hardly more than 40 in attendance. All of these were local people.

justice and good will" for all citizenry doing, will try to be tolerant of has decided that their group and their views even though they may groups of other citizens, including disagree wholly with what the other "both extremes", must sit down to group say or proposes.

the council table and work out problems affecting the loyalty so that "justice and good will can prevail within the framework of the law."

This wide-reaching conclusion has been accepted by a Citizens Committee which was recently set up with its aim aimed at the present approach to problems, racial and otherwise that has beset the nation since the Supreme Court's decision in 1954.

The committee feels that only through the "new" approach of sane thinking of middle-of-the-roads and of "both extremes" can the problems be solved smoothly and justly. Composed of a tentative list of 41 members, the committee decided to make this new approach toward solving the problems by reasoning together and by the sane and factual debate, the members said.

A NON-PARTISAN group, the committee first set out, that it realizes that the government has ruled that laws that deprive Negro Americans of their rights solely because of race are wrong and are in violation of the laws of the United States, but says it further feels that because of the old customs and traditions, there exists a need for meeting from time to time of people of good faith and of reasonable minds, including people of both extremes. In these meetings any controversy can be discussed fully and freely to determine a reasonable solution that will bring about justice and good will," the committee said.

The committee contends that it is not representative of any particular group or denomination and is not opposed to any group or denomination that is working for the objectives it is working for. The members say they will wel-

STATING THAT "we are not organized to do harm to anyone, but to do good for someone," the committee listed its members as being named to the committee as:

Felton Lawrence, Julius White, Mrs. Daniel Clay, M. L. Ward, J. E. Maddox, Ben Brown, Joseph Carper, Don Robey, Mrs. Lillie Marie Alnozo, Wilgan G. Bailey, L. S. Booker, George Nelson, Mrs. Eva Holland, Clark G. Sarg, D. L. Hall, Burks Bangham, S. D. Jones, Richard Laurence, H. L. Garner, the Rev. B. H. Roberts, J. H. Jemison, A. R. Spiller, Dr. C. L. Barnes, Pleas Smith, C. F. Smith, F. H. Purnell, Joel Thomas, Dr. F. D. Parrott, G. Duke Crawford, C. A. Dupree, Mrs. Ann B. Robinson, Willie Melton, E. A. Roberts, Carter Wesley, Mrs. Daniel Clau, Dr. Charles White, Hobart Taylor, Theodore Hogrobrooks, Moses LeRoy and Elbert Terry, and others.

Mr. Hilliard's telephone number is FA 3-8348.

## New Group Aims To Promote Good Will

HOUSTON — A new organization to discuss any problem that may affect the community and in so



# 75 Youngsters Back From Vermont Trip

Grand Central Station was a bustling and busy place Sunday evening when 75 children were met by parents and returned to their Harlem homes after being guests of white families for two weeks in the Green Mountains of Vermont.

The New England vacations for children were provided for under the Vermont Interracial Plan sponsored by the Abyssinian Baptist Church. During their stay, the Harlem children were exposed to farm and camping life and attended outdoor Bible school classes.

The Vermont Interracial Project was begun 15 years ago by the late A. Ritchie Low of Johnson, Vermont. The plan sends Negro children to the home of white families in Vermont for two weeks in July. In October, Vermont youngsters are entertained in the homes of Harlem children for two weeks.

## Supervise Kids

Miss Laura B. Thomas and Miss Shirley Tomlin supervised youngsters who visited homes in various parts of the state.

Among the northern cities hosting the New York children were Orleans, Craftsbury Common, West Charleston, Lyndonville, Waterbury, Montpelier, Northfield, White River, Bellows Falls and Brattleboro.

Ministers and laymen have assisted in selecting families who express desires to entertain children. A committee headed by Laura B. Thomas at Abyssinian Baptist Church selects, registers and prepares children for their visits.

The project is open to children from other churches and denominations. "The more we get to-

gether, the happier we will be", is the theme of the interracial program.



# White Virginia church offers to house burned-out group

*Agro-American Sat. 1-26-57 P.5*  
*Baltimore Md.*  
BLUEFIELD, Va. — Some-  
thing unique has happened in  
this city which illustrates the  
burning bush experience of  
Moses of the Old Testament.

Some time ago the colored  
members of Tabernacle Bap-  
tists Church found themselves  
without a place of worship after  
their church burned down.  
The congregation is led by the  
Rev. A. M. Henry.

The white congregation of  
First Methodist saw in the  
predicament of their neighbors  
an opportunity to heed God's  
concern for all mankind without  
regard to race and invited the  
members of Tabernacle Baptist  
Church to worship with them.

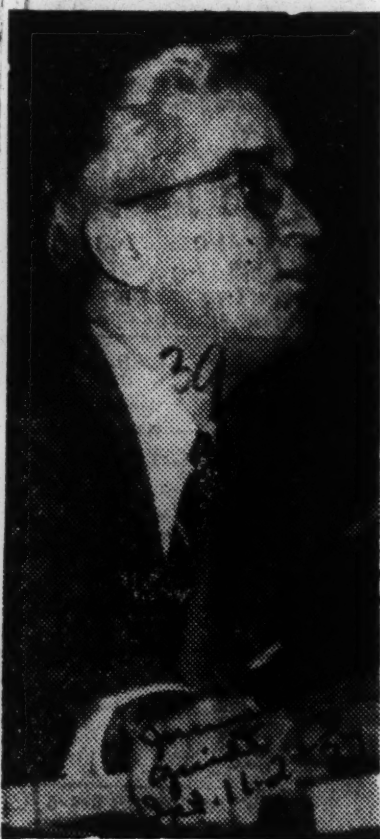
THE REV. Mr. Henry said  
the white congregation asked  
his members to come and wor-  
ship with them "in their regu-  
lar services."

The colored congregation,  
however, found a place to wor-  
ship at Bethel Methodist  
Church, another colored con-  
gregation, because this church's  
pastor died a day before  
Tabernacle Church burned.

Race relations are good in  
Bluefield considering it is a  
part of Virginia, which under  
Gov. Thomas B. Stanley has of-  
fered stiff resistance to school  
integration.

Segregation on street cars  
and buses was discontinued in  
this city 20 years ago.

## Dr. Brown, Dr. Marion To Address NOS 45th Meet



DR. JOHN H. MARION

Addresses by Dr. Jessie Le-  
mon Brown of the faculty of  
Hampton Institute, Dr. John  
H. Marion of the Virginia Hu-  
man Relations Commission  
and Dr. J. Rupert Picott of the  
Virginia Teachers' Association  
will highlight the discussions  
of the 44th Annual Meeting  
of the Negro Organization So-  
ciety, in Richmond Thursday  
and Friday, Nov. 7-8.

The meeting will be held in  
Fifth Street Baptist Church,  
corner of Fifth Street and  
Jackson Street, of which Rev.  
C. C. Scott is pastor.

*P.3 Sat. 11-2-57*  
"PROBLEMS and Potentials  
of Youth in Virginia" and  
"Problems of Our Aging Popu-  
lation" will guide the discus-  
sions in the various meetings  
and delegates and representa-  
tives from all sections of the  
state will be present and par-  
ticipating.

According to Lorenzo C.



DR. JESSIE L. BROWN

White, president of the Society,  
the phase of the discussions re-  
lated to "Problems and Po-  
tentials of Virginia Youth" will  
center considerable attention  
upon the development and pro-  
gressing of Camp India Hamil-  
ton, the Society's Youth Camp  
and Adult Summer Outing

Project at Capahosic, in Glou-  
cester County, Virginia.

MR. WHITE reports that  
during the past summer this  
project provided approved  
camping experiences for some  
40 boys from various sections  
of Virginia and for about 20  
girls from similar areas.

Also according to Mr. White  
an encouraging new evidence  
of Camp India Hamilton's im-  
portance is its service as  
picnic host to the following  
groups during the past sum-  
mer:

FROM HAMPTON, The  
Men's Club and The Youth  
Group from First Baptist  
Church, The Men's Club of  
Wine Street Baptist Church,  
La-Mar-Cheri Club, Penuchle  
Club, Postal Carrier Alliance  
of the National Association of  
Letter Carriers, Branch 917;  
and from Newport News, Al-  
truist Club, from Gloucester  
County, New Farmers of  
America, from James City,  
New Kent and Charles City  
Counties, Peninsula Deacons  
Association.

Concerning Problems of Our  
Aging Population, Mr. White  
stated that considerable opin-  
ion favors establishment on  
the Society's 28 acre tract of  
land on U.S. Route 460 near  
Appomattox of some type of  
rest center for the aged.

THE LAND he said is paid  
for and more than \$5,000 in  
project money is in hand, but  
that the exact type of project  
has not as yet been decided  
upon by the Society's  
Executive Committee.



# RACE LESSONS LEARNED HERE AID MILWAUKEE

Sept. 4, 6-57  
Cornell Taylor Tells of

39 Problems?  
BY ROY OTTLEY

Cornell R. Taylor, who in 1932 became executive secretary of Milwaukee's commission on human relations, has been successfully using the techniques he developed in Chicago in meeting the new racial problems of the Wisconsin city.



Taylor

Before assuming the position, he was the director of the department of community relations for the Chicago mayor's commission on human relations for six years and was an influence for racial betterment in the city.

"Chicago taught me the value of interrelationships between races and nationalities," he said. "The city is a social laboratory which provides everything for a clinical analysis of social and racial problems."

## Problems Similar

Milwaukee, he reported, has 15 racial and national groupings, in which people of German and Polish ancestry predominate. Its racial problems differ from Chicago's only in degree.

For example, Milwaukee has 100 per cent in-  
crease in the nonwhite population of the city since 1940.

groes. But unlike Chicago, Negroes only form 5 per cent of the city's total population.

Even so, Negroes, plus a recent influx of Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, and Japanese, have created many problems of adjustment. As executive director of Milwaukee's commission on human relations, Taylor's job is to help smooth their integration.

## Father a Librarian

He was born in Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1904, one of five children. His father, Aaron, was law librarian for the state Supreme court for 45 years.

Young Taylor attended elementary and high school in Nashville. He then attended Fisk university for three years. In 1925 he moved to Chicago, where he enrolled at Northwestern university's school of business.

From 1926 to 1928, he worked as a waiter at the Palmer House and the Illinois Athletic club. He worked for the Douglass National bank, and when it closed in 1933 he became a red cap for the Illinois Central railroad.

## Returns to School

Meantime, he had returned to Northwestern, where he entered the school of social work. He afterwards did graduate work at Loyola university's social work school and obtained employment with the federal emergency relief agency.

In 1940 he became a psychiatric social worker at the Illinois State Training School for Boys in Kane county. With the beginning of World War II he joined the Red Cross and served as a club director in Europe.

Taylor has been married for 29 years to the former Elvera Walker, a certified public accountant.



# World Brotherhood The World Essay Contest Theme

NEW YORK — (AP) — A world-essay contest on the subject "What World Brotherhood Means to Me" will be held this November under the auspices of the World Brotherhood Organization. It was announced by Dr. Everett A. Pinchey, president of the organization.

Designed as a special feature of World Brotherhood Week to be held next Feb. 18-25 among 120 nations, the contest is open to persons of 18 years and over in all countries of Europe, Africa and Latin America, Pinchey said.

Winners, one from each of 120 geographical areas, will be flown to the United States by Pan American World Airways for an expense-paid two-week visit during which they will share in the observance of the Anniversary of Brotherhood. One hundred additional winners will receive copies of a photographic collection entitled "The Family of Man". Announcement of this competition will be made by the Voice of America from November 1 to November 30 on its world-wide broadcast.



# Tuskegee Institute Race Study Shows Americans Refuse 'Violent Approach'

Issue 1-31-57

mass protest against segregated buses in Montgomery.

"Great reliance was placed on democratic processes," the Tuskegee report said, "as people in the South began to deal with the practical task of adjusting public activities to the principal of non-segregation."

"The principle of non-segregation neither directs nor restrains the individual in his personal relationships, beliefs or attitudes. Freedom of choice in these personal matters remains an individual right."

Finding in this year's Tuskegee report:

## EDUCATION:

Some 208 school districts in 17 states desegregated their schools in 1956. States in which desegregation occurred were Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Texas and Tennessee.

Louisville, Ky., was cited as a notable example of school board action in desegregating both elementary and secondary schools.

A federal district judge ruled that Dallas, Tex., schools need not integrate immediately. The school board, he said, must be given ample time to work out its problems.

At Clay, Ky., the county school board ruled that Negro children admitted by the principal to the Clay consolidated school had not sought the board's permission and their entrance was therefore illegal.

This ruling came after mob action against enrollment of the children, who returned to an all-Negro school in Providence.

At Sturgis, Ky., the county board of education voted to drop Negro students from Sturgis High School after they had been attending plant school for more than a week.

Mobs demonstrated against integration. Mansfield, Tex., school officials voted to go into court seeking to postpone integration following mob violence against admission of Negro students in the high school. A 381-day U.S. circuit court had ordered the

board to integrate its schools.

In the field of higher education, the report noted that Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster was admitted to the University of Alabama but later expelled because of alleged "baseless, outrageous and unfounded charges" against some of the University officials.

Louisiana State officials voted to exclude Negro students from all held city and state bus segregation laws unconstitutional at Montgomery, a decision subsequently upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.

They may not use the swim-up pool.

## REGISTRATION AND VOTING

Registration in nine southern states increased from 908,804 in 1952 to 1,118,786 in 1956, an increase of 210,182 for the four years, according to a report by the Southern Regional Council.

Legal action came mainly through the President's committee on government contracts and federal court action and city ordinances forbidding racial discrimination.

Major oil refining companies in the Gulf Coast section are providing for the mobility of Negro employees out of the area of unskilled jobs upward into other classifications.

Post Office Department upgraded more than 900 Negro employees to supervisory positions throughout the country. Besides having a Negro superintendent, Washington, D.C., has an increasing number of Negro employees in executive and professional positions.

Other post offices have made appointments or increased Negro personnel. Among them are Birmingham, Mobile, Houston, Dallas, Knoxville, Memphis, Atlanta, Columbus, Ga., Baltimore, Tallahassee, Fla., and Baton Rouge, La.

Atomic energy installations have provided an increasingly wide range of employment opportunities for Negroes at Oak Ridge, Tenn., Paducah, Ky., and at Savannah, Ga., River

Baltimore, Md., adopted a fair employment practice ordinance, the first south of the Mason-Dixon line.

Agencies taking action against racial discrimination were the Interstate Commerce Commission, U.S. Supreme Court, U.S. Department of Justice.

At least 16 cities in seven states, Texas, Virginia, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and North Carolina, voluntarily conformed to ICC anti-segregation ruling in interstate trains, and buses and in waiting rooms.

Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana proposed and passed laws to maintain segregation on common carriers, in waiting rooms and in other facilities.

A three-judge federal court panel ordered operators to maintain segregation on public carriers.

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In communities where public officials made an effort to halt disorders, but did not take place, or were promptly suppressed in communities where public officials discouraged them.

In his 14 page report on segregation in the South, Foster emphasized that "General orderliness marked the change to integration."

He said most Southerners would not be inclined to violence against many "inflammatory appeals."

The people relied on law in its orderly processes as a major resource.

He said as compared to the border state's comparatively progressive attitude towards integration, there was deep south resistance to change.

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## Tuskegee Report Believes Race Relations Improving

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — A new order of business for race relations is emerging in the South, as a result of the removal of racial barriers previously written into law, states the 43rd annual Tuskegee Institute Report, Race Relations in the South—1956.

The report released this week by Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, claims "Race

relations in the South in 1956 may not be measured by acts of obstruction by the segregationists or by the aggressive moves of the desegregationists. The situation may be judged more accurately by assessing the degree of general orderliness in activities affecting race relations. Despite some incidents of violence, desegregation activities during the year were generally orderly, which was a most encouraging expression of the vitality of American democracy."

This report emphasizes the importance of legal desegregation. It asserts that, "Patterns of race relations within the states and their subdivisions have been developed within the framework of law. These patterns have differed because of variations in state and local laws. The non-segregation principle laid down by the United States Supreme Court would make these laws uniform and consistent with the citizenship guarantees of the federal constitution."

Referring to the violent episode in Birmingham behind a counter when Artis arrived at the cafe, surrendered to the officer.

Dixie Violence  
Laid To Laxity  
Of Officials

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (INS) — Violence in the South's segregation battle was blamed Monday on the laxity of some public officials who condoned segregation and segregation action.

L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, said violence occurred mainly



## That Tuskegee Report

There is such a thing as being so close to the woods you can't see the trees.

That appears to have been the unhappy fate of those who compiled Tuskegee's annual report on race relations.

The study concludes among other things that "desegregation activities during the year were generally orderly."

At the very moment Tuskegee's report was being released to the nation's press, dynamite was hurled a bomb at the residence of Birmingham's Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth.

A woman bus passenger, about to become a mother, was wounded in both legs by a Montgomery bus sniper, who has made integrated buses his special target.

Acid throwers, two of whom were seen wearing police uniforms, were splattering the cars of integration leaders in Montgomery.

Dynamite bombs had been hurled at the homes of the Revs. M. L. King, Fred Gratz and E. D. Nixon.

Coretta Scott King was pelted with eggs and rocks by a mob which chased her off the University of Alabama campus as scores of policemen looked the other way.

Flaming crosses have dotted the landscape all over the blackbelt of Alabama.

All of these incidents occurred in 1956 within a 100-mile radius of Tuskegee.

If what happened during 1956 in such places as Clinton, Sturgis, Henderson, Mansfield, Texarkana, Wildwood were added to the above, one wonders how lawless do you have to be to draw the attention of Tuskegee's not so astute race relations analysts.

Mrs. Geyman,  
from one of the  
Peoria, Illinois,  
pages

### Progress Shown In Race Relations

The annual report of Tuskegee Institute on race relations in the South, which formerly concerned itself mostly with the number of lynchings which had taken place, now discusses the orderliness of progress in relationships between the races.

It is significant, despite reports of violence in some cities where segregation on buses is an issue, that the report on 1956 discloses that "desegregation activities during the year were generally orderly, which was a most encouraging expression of the vitality of American democracy."

An important point is made by Dr. L. H. Foster, the Tuskegee president, that incidents of violence have occurred mainly in communities where public officials apparently condoned them and they "did not take place, or were promptly suppressed, in communities whose public officials discouraged them."

It is obvious that the attitude of the officials has much to do with the extent of violence which accompanies changes in race relations. Firm support of the provisions of the law will bring about earlier acceptance of the rights guaranteed to the minority groups and ease the pain of their acceptance.

LHOM

FOX 3338



# Tuskegee Reports on Race Relations Says 'New Order of Business' Is Emerging

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—A new order of business for race relations is emerging in the South, as a result of the removal of racial barriers previously written into law, states the 43rd annual Tuskegee Institute Report, *Race Relations in the South—1956*.

The report released Dec. 31 by Dr. L. H. Foster, President of Tuskegee Institute, claims "Race relations in the South in 1956 may not be measured by acts of obstruction by the segregationists or by the aggressive moves of the desegregationists. The situation may be judged more accurately by assessing the degree of general orderliness in activities affecting race relations. Despite some incidents of violence, desegregation activities during the year were generally orderly, which was a most encouraging expression of the vitality of American democracy."

## Legal Desegregation

This report emphasized the importance of legal desegregation. It asserts that "Patterns of race relations within the states and their sub-divisions have been developed within the framework of law. These patterns have differed because of variations in state and local laws. The non-segregation principle laid down by the United States Supreme Court would make these laws uniform and consistent with the citizenship guarantees of the federal constitution."

Referring to the violent episodes and public demonstrations against compliance with federal law, Dr. Foster pointed out that these occurred mainly in communities where public officials apparently condoned them and "did not take place, or were promptly suppressed, in communities whose public officials discouraged

them." He stated further that, "Citizens of nearly every community refused to respond in large numbers to inflammatory appeals or excitement to violence. The people relied on the law and its orderly processes as a major resource."

The 14-page report describes the clarification of the principle of non-segregation by the Supreme Court in 1956 and cites the legal action taken by legislative, judicial and executive branches of federal, state, or local governments that influence relations between the races in education, employment, transportation, voting and recreation. Cited also are the actions by local governments that express defiance or refusal to comply with non-segregation principle.

## Pressure Groups

Activities of organizations and pressure groups to influence compliance or prevent compliance with desegregation court orders are referred to with special mention of the "dramatic 'passive resistance' technique in the Montgomery bus situation that is being adopted in other localities."

Seeking to clarify the issues in desegregation, the report maintained that "Great reliance was placed on democratic processes as people in the South began to deal with the practical task of adjusting public activities to the principle of non-segregation. The principle of non-segregation neither directs nor restrains the individual in his personal relationships, beliefs, or attitudes. Freedom of choice in these personal matters remains an individual right."

# Tuskegee Report Sees New Order in Race Relations Emerging in South Say Desegregation Generally Orderly Despite Violence

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31 (Special)—A new order of business for race relations is emerging in the South, as a result of the removal of racial barriers previously written into law, states the 43rd annual Tuskegee Institute Report, *Race Relations in the South—1956*. The report released today by Dr. L. H. Foster, President of Tuskegee Institute, claims "Race Relations in the South in 1956 may not be measured by acts of obstruction by the segregationists or by the aggressive moves of the desegregationists. The situation may be judged more accurately by assessing the degree of general orderliness in activities affecting race relations. Despite some incidents of violence, desegregation activities during the year were generally orderly, which was a most encouraging expression of the vitality of American democracy."

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Referring to the violent episodes and public demonstrations against compliance with federal law, Dr. Foster pointed out that these occurred mainly in communities where public officials apparently condoned them and "did not take place, or were promptly suppressed, in communities whose public officials discouraged them." He stated further that, "Citizens of nearly every community refused to respond in large numbers to in-

flammatory appeals or excitement to violence. The people relied on the law and its orderly processes as a major resource."

The 14-page report describes the clarification of the principle of non-segregation by the Supreme Court in 1956 and cites the legal action taken by legislative, judicial and executive branches of federal and local governments that influence relations between the races in education, employment, transportation, voting and recreation. Cited also are the actions by local governments that express defiance or refusal to comply with the non-segregation principle. Activities of organizations and pressure groups to influence compliance or prevent compliance with desegregation court orders are referred to with special mention of the "dramatic 'passive resistance' technique in the Montgomery bus situation that is being adopted in other localities."

Seeking to clarify the issues in desegregation, the report maintained that Great reliance was placed on democratic processes as people in the South began to deal with the practical task of adjusting public activities to the principle of non-segregation. The principle of non-segregation neither directs nor restrains the individual in his personal relationships, beliefs, or attitudes. Freedom of choice in these personal matters remains an individual right.

# Report Sees New Racial Relations Pattern in South

Relative absence of violence in connection with the desegregation movement was seen as harbinger of a new pattern of racial relations in the South in the 43rd annual Tuskegee Institute Report issued this week.

The report, "Race Relations in the South—1956", released by Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, claims "Race relations in the South in 1956 may not be measured by acts of obstruction by the segregationists or by the aggressive moves of the

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# "General Orderliness In South" Tuskegee Reports

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (INS)— "General orderliness"—rather than "acts of obstruction by segregationists or aggressive moves by desegregationists"—was looked to by the head of Tuskegee Institute as characteristic of race relations in the South. 1-3-57

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of the famous university said in a 14-page report released Monday, that "Despite some instances of violence, there was general orderly participation in activities where desegregation was undertaken."

DR. FOSTER said violent episodes and public demonstrations occurred mainly in communities where public officials condoned them, and "did not take place, or were promptly suppressed in communities whose public officials discouraged them."

He also said that "citizens of nearly every community refused to respond in large numbers of inflammatory appeals or excitement to violence. The people relied on law in its orderly processes as a major resource."

DR. FOSTER said that while the border states "experienced progress in legal desegregation, there was deep South resistance to change." But he added:

"The principle of non-segregation neither directs nor restrains the individual in his personal relationships, beliefs or attitudes. Freedom of choice in these individual matters remains an individual right."

## Tuskegee report cites new trend

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.

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## That Tuskegee Report

There is such a thing as being so close to the woods you can't see the trees. *Apostrophe*

That appears to have been the unhappy situation of those who compiled Tuskegee's annual report on race relations.

The study concludes among other things that "desegregation activities during the year were generally orderly."

At the very moment Tuskegee's report was being released to the nation's press, dynamiters were hurling a bomb at the residence of Birmingham's Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth.

A woman bus passenger, about to become a mother, was wounded in both legs by a Montgomery bus sniper, who has made integrated buses his special target.

Acid throwers, two of whom were seen wearing police uniforms, were splattering the cars of integration leaders in Montgomery.

Dynamite bombs had been hurled at the homes of the Revs. M. L. King, Fred Graetz and E. D. Nixon.

Coed Autherine Lucy was pelted with eggs and rocks by a mob which chased her off the University of Alabama campus as scores of policemen looked the other way.

Flaming crosses have dotted the landscape all over the blackbelt of Alabama.

All of these incidents occurred in 1956 within a 100-mile radius of Tuskegee.

If what happened during 1956 in such places as Clinton, Sturgis, Henderson, Mansfield, Texarkana, Wildwood were added to the above, one wonders how lawless do you have to be to draw the attention of Tuskegee's not so astute race relations analysts.



# Annual Report Sees Progress Made On Many Fronts, In '56

*Blake & Independent*  
*Nashville, Tenn.*  
*7m. 1-4-57*

## Great School's President Holds Year Should Not Be Judged By Acts Of Obstruction Or "Aggressive Moves Of Desegregationists," But By "General Orderliness In Activities," Calls Results "Most Encouraging"

Tuskegee, Ala.—A new order of business for race relations is emerging in the South, as a result of the removal of racial barriers previously written into law, states the 43rd annual Tuskegee Institute Report, **Race Relations in the South—1956**. The report released today by Dr. L. H. Foster, President of Tuskegee Institute, claims "Race relations in the South in 1956 may not be measured by acts of obstruction by the segregationists or by the aggressive moves of the desegregationists. The situation may be judged more accurately by assessing the degree of general orderliness in activities affecting race relations. Despite some incidents of violence, desegregation activities during the year were generally orderly, which was a most encouraging expression of the vitality of American democracy."

This report emphasizes the importance of legal desegregation. It asserts that, "Patterns of race relations within the states and their sub-divisions have been developed within the framework of law. These patterns have differed because of variations in state and local laws. The non-segregation principle laid down by the United States Supreme Court would make these laws uniform and consistent with the citizenship guaranteed of the federal constitution."

Referring to the violent episodes and public demonstrations against compliance with federal law, Dr. Foster pointed out that these occurred mainly in communities where public officials apparently condemned them and "did not take place, or were promptly suppressed, in communities where public officials discouraged them." He stated further that, "Citizens of nearly

land and Texas, filed briefs and participated in the oral argument: But Our State Did Not

Now, whereas the State of Tennessee refused to send its attorney general to Washington to participate in the arguments as to how best to "carry out the law of the land" one can only guess as to what was in the minds of our state's politicians regarding what should be their reaction to what rules the Court would lay down.

It remains to be seen if their intention was to avoid participating in the Court arguments because they "had other fish to fry" one of which was to have the state legislature concoct a state law that would ignore rulings of all of the courts, thereby showing disregard for the well known fact that it is NOT legislatures but the judges who are recognized as the institutions which the people trust to expound the law.

In 1955, instructions to the states that "Great reliance was placed on democratic processes as people in the South began to deal with the practical task of adjusting public activities to the principle of non-segregation. The principle of non-segregation neither directs nor restrains the individual in his personal relationships, beliefs, or attitudes. Freedom of choice in these personal matters remains an individual right."

### INTRODUCTION

The patterns of race relations within the several states and their subdivisions have been developed within the framework of law. These patterns have differed because of variations in state and local laws.

The new legal principle of non-segregation would make laws uniform. Further, this principle would help make the nationwide legal framework consistent with citizenship provision of the Federal Constitution. The people generally, and you particularly, find the exercise of good citizenship easier when there are no ambiguities or contradictions in the laws under which they live.

The overwhelming majority of the American people are law-respecting. The firm and even enforcement of uniform law preserves community peace and protects personal security. Tension increases and conflict erupts when the strain toward consistency of the law is retarded or obstructed.

Implementation of the non-segregation principle of law has in some instances been impressive. At the same time in other quarters, rejection

of the principle, defiance of federal authority, and criticism of the Supreme Court of the United States have sometimes been awesome. Confusion has obtained where legislative bodies and public officials, representing a fraction of the population, make and enforce "laws" in clear contradiction to basic national law.

The non-segregation principle requires a new agenda for race relations. Actions on that agenda have been taken by the lower courts, the United States Attorney General, state executives, and officials of smaller divisions of government. The extent of desegregation action in some areas of the South over the past two and one-half years, must be viewed against the historical fact that it required ten years for states and cities to implement the segregation principle of the "Separate but Equal" decision of the Supreme Court in 1856.

### II. CLARIFICATION OF THE BASIC LEGAL PRINCIPLE

Unequivocal statement of the principle of non-segregation by the United States Supreme Court calls for a new agenda for race relations in the South. The first item in the new order of business is securing acceptance of the principle as it affects the "public" life of the citizen. Next is the adoption of procedures to desegregate public facilities previously segregated.

The cumulative effect of a succession of decisions by the United States Supreme Court has been the emergence of the legal principle that statutory segregation on the basis of race is inconsistent with the citizenship guarantees of the Federal Constitution.

In a decision given on May 31, 1956, the United States Supreme Court made explicit the principle of non-segregation as it applies to tax-supported schools. This decision "(1) reaffirmed the principle and said 'all provision of Federal, state or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to this principle; (2) gave local authorities the task of integrating the schools and gave the Federal district courts the task of seeing this done; (3) instructed the courts to require 'a prompt and reasonable start' toward desegregation with the provision that they may allow 'additional time' for adjustments, such as providing adequate personnel, transportation, buildings and other necessities."

In a decision given on November 13, 1956, the United States Supreme Court affirmed the principle in a ruling that segregation on public buses in Alabama and in the City of

Montgomery violated the due process and equal protection clauses of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution and was unconstitutional.

By refusing to review previous decisions, the Supreme Court firmly established in federal law the non-segregation principle and indicated that the Court will not hear litigation which seeks merely to avoid any action toward desegregation.

The legal principle of non-segregation and the legal process of desegregation highlight inconsistencies between the definition of citizenship status in the Federal Constitution and in the enactment of state and local governments.

Legal decisions require compliance with the non-segregation principle in public activities. The principle neither directs nor restrains the individual in his personal relationships, beliefs, or attitudes. It permits rather than denies the person freedom of choice in these.

### COMPLIANCE

#### Higher Education

#### Federal Court Decisions

#### U. S. Supreme Court Decisions.

(1) The Court refused to review the University of Alabama's appeal to dissolve a federal circuit court's order of 1955 opening the university to qualified Negro students. (2) It declined to give a second review, of a case originating in Florida, stating the "reasonable time" policy laid down for public school integration was inapplicable to universities. (3) It refused to rehear a circuit court's decision that the ban on racial segregation in public schools applied also to tax supported colleges, thus admitting three Negro undergraduates to the State University in North Carolina.

#### U. S. District Court Decisions.

District Courts opened up the Texarkana Junior College in Arkansas the Lamar State College in Tex. to Negroes, stating in the first instance that any refusal to admit them would be unlawful; and in the second, that "any statute which seeks to segregate because of color is void."

In Tennessee, a suit was brought by citizens and taxpayers seeking a judgment declaring there was no authority to disburse appropriations from the State for the support of colleges or universities not complying with the State's constitutional and statutory provisions requiring racial segregation in public education. A court held that the State's Constitutional and statutory provisions requiring racial segregation in public educational facilities were void and that appropriations made by the 1955 Legislature were made



in the light of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court. The Legislature by implication authorized the use of such appropriations in non-segregated schools.

#### NON-COMPLIANCE Elementary and Secondary Education

##### Federal Court Decisions

A suit brought in St. Mary's County, Maryland, seeking an end of segregation, was dismissed by a U. S. District Court on the basis that plaintiffs would have to exhaust remedies at county and state administrative levels before seeking a court order.

On December 19, a federal district judge ruled that the Dallas, Texas, schools needn't integrate immediately. The school board, he stated, must be given ample time to work out its problems. In addition, he said that "the United States Supreme Court ruling on integration is not based on law . . . but a modern psychological knowledge." This ruling was made after a rehearing of a suit brought by parents of Negro children, who since September, 1955, had sought admittance to white schools. The U. S. Circuit Court at New Orleans had sent the case back to the district court and had ordered a rehearing.

##### Legislative Enactments

**Federal Legislation.** A significant bill that was introduced in the 84th Congress but not passed was that pertaining to the distribution of \$1.6 billion in federal grants over a four-year period for school construction. It was defeated in the House of Representatives because of the amendment offered by Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., to deny federal funds to school districts not complying with the Supreme Court decisions outlawing racial segregation.

**Some State Legislation Affecting School Systems.** During the year, various plans were adopted to perpetuate segregation in the public school system of nine states:

(1) **Alabama** voters left unchanged its segregated system by the "Freedom of Choice" Amendment.

(2) **Arkansas** approved three proposals—a constitutional amendment, an initiated act and a resolution designed to maintain segregation in public schools.

(3) **Florida** adopted a five-point program to maintain separate schools indefinitely.

(4) **Georgia** gave the Governor power to close any school facing integration and set up the flow of funds to the private school taking its place.

(5) **Louisiana** amended the compulsory school attendance law providing for its suspension where integration has been required by court or other order. It shifted authority for segregation to the State

Legislature, provided new requirements for entering publicly financed institutions of higher learning, and amended its constitution, withdrawing consent of the State to a suit against certain State agencies. Included were those concerned with recreational and educational activities.

(6) **Mississippi** authorized a constitutional amendment abolishing schools and their re-establishment under private or local auspices, repealed compulsory school attendance law, and set up other legal and financial protection for its segregated school system.

(7) **North Carolina** approved the Pearsall Plan to maintain segregation through a private tuition and payment system and through local option school closing. It authorized any local school district by a majority vote to suspend the operation of the public schools in that district.

(8) **South Carolina** called for a referendum on the question of maintaining separate schools, repealed the provision requiring a free public school system, appropriated funds only for segregated schools, directed the closing of state institutions admitting pupils under court order, and vested power in school boards so they can deal administratively with segregation.

(9) **Virginia**, under the Stanley Plan, passed legislation that amounts to a declaration of policy to close the public schools rather than permit integration of white and Negro children.

**Some State Legislation Affecting Teachers and Other Public Employees.** Five states enacted laws affecting teachers and other public employees favoring integration: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Virginia. Some of these enactments provide for the firing of county or state teachers or other employees, the dismissal of teachers with tenure or on basis of sociological and psychological factors, and the punishment of anyone threatening the private school system, once enacted. Virginia requires school boards instead of the division superintendent to assign teachers to schools and gives coverage in the state retirement system of teachers in certain non-sectarian private schools.

## A Year of Progress

The Tuskegee Institute's even-tempered annual balance sheet on Southern race relations comes again as a salutary reminder that headlines, unhappily, feed on racial strife. As the report points out, last year's most significant racial developments were not the ugly and isolated outbreaks of hooliganism but rather the "generally orderly" pattern of desegregation activities.

The report, issued by Tuskegee's president, L. H. Foster, rightly cites the peaceful victory of Montgomery's Negroes over segregation on city buses; Louisville's successful desegregation of 42,000 pupils, including 12,000 Negroes; and, on a more general level, a growing "national conscience" sensitive to segregation's denial of the American credo of equality. *Set 1-5-56*

In the long run, this rising national consensus is more important than court orders for integration or extremist, die-hard opposition to integration. It is worth recalling that for 40 years Tuskegee's annual report was devoted mainly to lynchings; but, in 1954, as lynching ceased to be a central problem, the report shifted its focus to inequalities in schools, jobs and voting. This shift was both an index and reflection of the changing frontiers of racial relations.

Undoubtedly this year, as last, there will be setbacks as well as advances. But *Booker T. Washington*, founder of Tuskegee, whose centenary was celebrated in 1956, was surely right when he closed his classic *Up From Slavery* with these words:

Despite superficial and temporary signs which might lead one to entertain a contrary opinion, there was never a time when I felt more hopeful for the race than I do at the present. The great human love that in the end recognizes and rewards merit is lasting and universal.



# Tuskegee Study on Southern Race Progress Encouraging

## New Order Emerging in Race Relations in South Says Report

## New Order Of Business For Race Relations Emerging In South, Tuskegee Prexy Says

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39 1957

## 1956- TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE-RACE RELATIONS REPORT

**Burrelle's**  
ESTABLISHED 1888  
Barclay 7-5371

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU  
165 Church Street - New York  
EASTON PA., EXPRESS

JAN 2 1957

## On Racial Progress

It seems incredible that just a few years ago the Tuskegee Institute stopped using lynching as a barometer for racial relations in the South, having determined that the element no longer could serve as an accurate yardstick. Lynching, of course, took and still takes many forms—such as incendiarism, bombing, economic and social suppression and myriad other kinds of racist brutality.

Nevertheless, in its 43rd annual report on racial relations the Institute, framing its evaluation of the year past in an aura of optimism, says a new barometer is clearly emerging as a result of the legal decisions against racial barriers. Says Dr. H. L. Foster, president:

"Race relations in the South in 1956 may not be measured by acts of obstruction by the segregationists or by the aggressive moves of the desegregationists. The situation may be judged more accurately by assessing the degree of general orderliness in activities affecting race relations. Despite some incidents of violence, desegregation activities during the year were generally orderly, which was a most encouraging expression of the vitality of American democracy."

Generally, the majority of Southerners relied on the law to meet this issue—whether they were opposing the Supreme Court's integration ruling and its subsidiary products, or seeking to enforce them. Illegal forms of dissension were used by an articulate, ignorant

violent minority, but there were no gains that this minority would not prevail. Reflected in the report is much hope, based on objective research, that great new gains will be effected in the new year.

We can, of course, anticipate continued difficulty — even in the North, where enlightened attitudes reign, the pattern is far from perfect. But progress is inevitable; patience and perseverance clearly promise in the long haul to create a nation offering first class citizenship to everyone who assumes its responsibilities, regardless of race, creed or color.

WEST CHESTER, PA.  
LOCAL NEWS

Circ. D. 12,634

DEC 31 1956

## Negroes To Ride Unsegregated In Tallahassee, Fla.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (UP)—Almost 400 Negroes have pledged to ride today in "white sections" of Tallahassee buses.

"From all indications," the Rev. C. K. Steele told Negroes at a mass meeting where the pledges were given Sunday night, "nobody is going to bother us as long as we are orderly and kind."

Violence which came to Montgomery, Ala., over the weekend in the form of more gun blasts at buses and injuring one Negro woman rider, had no apparent immediate effect on integration there.

However, city officials ordered night runs discontinued until after Wednesday to discourage further shooting at buses as they roll through outlying Negro districts at night.

Second bus was shot up in Birmingham, Ala., scene of a dormant integration campaign but these acts were traced to boyish pranks, police said.

In other developments in Alabama:

1. Gov. James E. Folsom in a "New Year's Message" Sunday night said "good order must and will be maintained" in the integration drives in his state "efficient, well-trained state forces" are ready to intervene, he indicated.

2. Tuskegee Institute in its annual report on race relations in the South praised the "passive resistance" of Montgomery Negroes which won for them the South's first court-ordered bus integration.

PHILADELPHIA PA.

BULLETIN

JAN 4 1957

## Tuskegee Head Sees Gains In Race Relations in South

By HARRISON W. FRY

Of The Bulletin Staff

Hopeful signs of progress in race relations are seen in the 43d annual report on race relations in the South just issued by the Tuskegee Institute, a Negro institution of Tuskegee, Ala.

Race relations in the South in 1956 may not be measured by acts of obstruction by the segregationists, it points out, or by the aggressive moves of the desegregationists.

"The emergence of a national conscience sensitive to human rights for all American citizens is helping to establish the setting for future developments, L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee, changing circumstances, despite their lack of enthusiasm for non-segregation. The situation evolving at the end of 1956 may facilitate early progress toward the democratic ideal.

'National Conscience Aroused' This national conscience, he finds, has come, in part, because it has been difficult to explain on the international front the active in some communities and many inconsistencies in the working of democracy in the United States.

"The overwhelming majority of the American people are law-respecting," the report says. "Citizens of almost every community refused to respond for long or in large numbers to inflammatory appeals or incitement to violence.

"Despite some incidents of violence, there was a general participation in activities where desegregation was undertaken. This was a most encouraging expression of the vitality of American democracy.

"There was considerable evidence in the South that both Negro and white people expected to vote freely, to work together on jobs, to ride on desegregated public transportation and to educate their children in the public schools.

Resistance in Deep South  
"There was deep-South resistance to any change. Border

states experienced progress in legal desegregation.

"Intricate political maneuvers and sharply contested legal actions were numerous. Despite their claim generally to be law-abiding, some organizations sought to intimidate, to persecute and to promote violence against Negro and white exponents of democracy. They maintained that local laws were inviolable to Supreme Court action. Some claimed segregation to be the will of God.

"Inflammatory appeals, violence and public demonstrations designed to intimidate occurred mainly in communities whose public officials apparently condoned them.

"Many white people showed dignity and forbearance in the changing circumstances, despite their lack of enthusiasm for non-segregation. The situation evolving at the end of 1956 may facilitate early progress toward the democratic ideal.

Klan Demonstrations Noted  
"The Ku Klux Klan became active in some communities and engaged in public demonstrations and cross-burning. Discouragement of the organization's activities was shown in Columbus, Ga. In contrast, the Montgomery, Ala., Klan paraded and demonstrated freely.

"The most aggressive organization for the preservation of segregation was the White Citizens Council. Declaring itself committed to the use of legal means of pressure and intimidation, this organization recruited members in high places, including a governor, a state attorney general, and at least one mayor of a large city. A United States senator addressed meetings of this group in many states of the South."

JACKSON, MISS.  
CLARION-LEDGER

Circ. D. 42,062 - S. 46,248

DEC 31 1956

## TUSKEGEE'S OPINION

## Says Desegregation Has Been Orderly

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — A new order of business for race relations is emerging in the South, as a result of the removal of racial barriers previously written into law, states the 43rd annual Tuskegee Institute Report, Race Relations in the South—1956. The report released today by Dr. L. H. Foster, President of Tuskegee Institute, claims "Race relations in the South in 1956 may not be measured by acts of obstruction by the segregationists or by the aggressive moves of the desegregationists. The situation may be judged more accurately by assessing the degree of general orderliness in activities affecting race relations. Despite some incidents of violence, desegregation activities during the year were generally orderly, which was a most encouraging expression of the vitality of American democracy."

This report emphasizes the importance of legal desegregation. It asserts that, "Patterns of race relations within the states and their sub-divisions have been developed within the framework of law. These patterns have differed because of variations in state and local laws. The non-segregation principle laid down by the United States Supreme Court would make these laws uniform and consistent with the citizenship guarantees of the federal constitution."

## CITES VIOLENCE

Referring to the violent episodes and public demonstrations against compliance with federal law, Dr. Foster pointed out that these occurred mainly in communities where public officials apparently condoned them and "did not take place, or were promptly suppressed, in communities whose public officials discouraged them." He stated further that, "Citizens of nearly every

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community refused to respond in other areas speeded their re-examination of undemocratic practices. The people relied on the law and its orderly processes as a major resource."

The 14-page report describes the clarification of the principle of non-segregation by the Supreme Court in 1956 and cites the legal action taken by legislative, judicial and executive branches of federal, state, or local governments that influence relations between the races in education, employment, transportation, voting and recreation. Cited also are the actions by local governments that express defiance or refusal to comply with the non segregation principle. Activities of organizations and pressure groups to influence compliance or prevent court orders are referred to with special mention of the "dramatic 'passive resistance' technique in the Montgomery bus situation that is being adopted in other localities."

Seeking to clarify the issues in desegregation, the report maintained that "Great reliance was placed on democratic processes as people in the South began to deal with the practical task of adjusting public activities to the principle of non-segregation. The principle of nonsegregation neither directs nor restrains the individual in his personal relationships, beliefs, or attitudes. Freedom of choice in these personal matters remains an individual right."

ASHEVILLE, N. C.  
CITIZEN

DEC 31 1956

## Tuskegee Reports On Race Relations

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 30 (AP) — Most Americans refused to respond to "inflammatory appeals or to incitement to violence" during 1956, Tuskegee Institute's annual race relations study noted today.

"There was deep-South resistance to any change," the report said. "Border states experienced progress in legal desegregation.

The report said most public demonstrations and violence aimed at intimidation of Negroes occurred mainly in communities whose public officials "apparently condoned them."

"They did not take place, or were promptly suppressed, in communities whose public officials discouraged them," Tuskegee officials added.

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of the Tuskegee Institute, released the school's 43rd annual race relations survey which emphasized the continuing legal battle for desegregation.

"Race relations in the South in 1956," the report said, "may not be measured by acts of obstruction by the segregationists or by the aggressive moves of the desegregationists. The situation may be judged more accurately by assessing the degree of general orderliness in activities affecting race relations.

"Despite some incidents of violence, desegregation activities during the year were generally orderly, which was a most encouraging expression of the vitality of American democracy."

The 14-page report summarized the impact of non-segregation rulings by the Supreme Court as well as action by judicial, legislative and executive branches of the government affecting race relations.

There was specific mention of the "dramatic passive resistance technique used in the 381-day mass protest against segregated buses in Montgomery.

"Great reliance was placed on democratic processes," the Tuskegee report said, "as people in the South began to deal with the practical task of adjusting public activities to the principal of non-segregation.

"The principle of non-segregation neither directs nor restrains the individual in his personal relationships, beliefs or attitudes. Freedom of choice in these personal matters remains an individual right."

## Tuskegee Institute Report Has Praise for Montgomery Negroes

Dec. 31 TUSKEGEE, Ala. (UP) — The annual Tuskegee Institute report on race relations in the South today praised Montgomery Negroes "who were spectacular in their use of passive resistance" to bus segregation.

The 43rd annual report praised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Southern Regional Council, the Southern Conference Education Fund, and the Montgomery Improvement Assn. for urging integration.

The report released today by Dr. L. H. Foster, institute president, accused the White Citizens Council and the Ku Klux Klan of interfering with the U. S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation laws.

The councils are "most aggressive" for the preservation of segregation, the report said.

"There was Deep South resistance to any change" in race relations during 1956, the report said. But relationships between the races on the whole were "orderly."

The report reviewed violent public demonstrations against school

KINSTON, N. C.  
FREE PRESS

DEC 31 1956

integration at Mansfield, Tex., and Clinton, Tenn. and bus integration at Montgomery.

"Citizens of nearly every community" did not respond to violence unless officials encouraged it, the report said. "The overwhelming majority of the American people are law abiding."

The 14-page report said a "national conscience" has emerged from race relations in 1956, sensitive to "human rights for all American citizens."

"This conscience has come about because it has become difficult to explain on the international front the many inconsistencies in the workings of Democracy in the United States."

Some 208 school districts in eight states desegregated schools in 1956. The states were Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Texas and Tennessee.

In citing the Negro's gain during the year, the report said U. S. Supreme Court decisions have established a legal principle that "statutory segregation on the basis of race is inconsistent with the citizenship guarantees of the federal Constitution."

## Tuskegee Gives Race Relations Annual Report

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"There was deep-South resistance to any change," the report said. "Border states experienced progress in legal desegregation. Other areas speeded their re-examination of undemocratic practices."

The report said most public demonstrations and violence aimed at intimidation of Negroes occurred mainly in communities whose public officials "apparently condoned them."

"They did not take place, for communities whose public officials discouraged them," Tuskegee officials added.

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, released the school's 43rd annual race relations survey which emphasized the continuing legal battle for desegregation.

"Race relations in the South in 1956," the report said, "may not be measured by acts of obstruction by the segregationists or by the aggressive moves of the desegregationists. The situation may be judged more accurately by assessing the degree of general orderliness in activities affecting race relations.

"Despite some incidents of violence, desegregation activities during the year were generally orderly, which was a most encouraging expression of the vitality of American democracy."

The 14-page report summarized rulings by the Supreme Court as well as action by judicial, legislative and executive branches of the government affecting race relations.

There was specific mention of

FLORENCE, S. C.  
NEWS

Circ. D. 10,690 - S. 11,177

DEC 31 1956

the "dramatic passive resistance" technique used in the 381-day mass protest against segregated buses in Montgomery.

"Great reliance was placed on democratic processes," the Tuskegee report said, "as people in the South began to deal with the practical task of adjusting public activities to the principal of non-segregation.

"The principle of non-segregation neither directs nor restrains the individual in his personal relationships, beliefs or attitudes. Freedom of choice in these personal matters remains an individual right."

## Dixie Violence Laid To Laxity Of Officials

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (INS) — Violence in the South's segregation battle was blamed Monday on the laxity of some public officials who condoned open public anti-segregation action.

L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, famed Negro university, said violence occurred mainly

ATLANTA, GA.  
WORLD

Circ. D. 28,500

JAN 1 1957

in communities where public officials made no effort to halt disorderliness, "but did not take place, or were promptly suppressed, in communities whose public officials discouraged them."

In his 14 page report on segregation in the South, Foster emphasized that "General orderliness" marked the change to integration.

He said most Southerners would not be incited to violence despite many "inflammatory appeals." He added:

"The people relied on law in its orderly processes as a major resource."

He said as compared to the border state's comparatively progressive attitude towards integration, "there was deep south resistance to change."



## Progress Noted In 1956 By Race Relations Study

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"There was deep-South resistance to any change," the report said. "Border states experienced progress in legal desegregation. Other areas speeded their re-examination of undemocratic practices."

### Public Officials Blamed

The report said most public demonstrations and violence aimed at intimidation of Negroes occurred mainly in communities whose public officials "apparently condoned them."

"They did not take place, or were promptly suppressed, in communities whose public officials discouraged them," Tuskegee officials added.

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, released the school's 43rd annual race relations survey which emphasized the continuing legal battle for desegregation.

"Race relations in the South in 1956," the report said "may not be measured by acts of obstruction by the segregationists or by the aggressive moves of the de-

HARTFORD, CONN.  
COURANT

Circ. D. 94,124 - S. 135,309

DEC 31 1956

segregationists. The situation may be judged more accurately by assessing the degree of general orderliness in activities affecting race relations.

"Despite some incidents of violence, desegregation activities during the year were generally orderly, which was a most encouraging expression of the vitality of American democracy."

### Impact Summarized

The 14-page report summarized the impact of non-segregation rulings by the Supreme Court as well as action by judicial, legislative and executive branches of the government affecting race relations.

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## Tuskegee Says Race Relations In 1956 Were Mostly Orderly

By LYNNE BRANNEN

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"They did not take place, or were promptly suppressed, in communities whose public officials discouraged them," Tuskegee officials added.

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COLUMBIA, S. C. STATE

DEC 31 1956

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mass protest against segregated buses in Montgomery.

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## Violence Appeals Ignored By Most Americans, Report Says

By LYNNE BRANNEN

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 30 (AP)—Most Americans refused to respond to "inflammatory appeals or to incitement to violence" during 1956, Tuskegee Institute's annual race relations study noted today.

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"They did not take place, or were promptly suppressed, in communities whose public officials discouraged them," Tuske-

Harrisonburg, Va.  
NEWS-RECORD

Circ. D. 13,405

DEC 31 1956

gee officials added.

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, released the school's 43rd annual race relations survey which emphasized the continuing legal battle for desegregation.

"Race relations in the South in 1956," the report said, "may not be measured by acts of obstruction by the segregationists or by the aggressive moves of the desegregationists. The situation may be judged more accurately by assessing the degree of general orderliness in activities affecting race relations."

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The 14-page report summarized the impact of non-segregation rulings by the Supreme Court as well as action by judicial, legislative and executive branches of the government affecting race relations.

There was specific mention of the "dramatic passive resistance" technique used in the 381-day mass protest against segregated buses in Montgomery.

A federal district judge ruled that Dallas, Tex., schools need not integrate immediately. The school board, he said, must be given ample time to work out its problems.

At Clay, Ky., the county school board ruled that Negro children admitted by the principal to the Clay consolidated school had not sought the board's permission and their entrance was therefore illegal.

This ruling came after mob action against enrollment of the children, who returned to an all-Negro school in Providence.

At Sturgis, Ky., the county board of education voted to drop Negro students from Sturgis High School after they had been attending school for more than a week. Mobs demonstrated against integration.

In the field of higher education, the report noted that Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster was admitted to the University of Alabama but later expelled because of alleged "baseless, outrageous and unfounded charges" against some of the university officials.

### EMPLOYMENT:

Legal action came mainly through the President's committees on government contracts and on government employment policy, federal court action and city ordinances forbidding racial discrimination.

Major oil refining companies in the gulf coast section are providing for the mobility of Negro employees out of the area of unskilled jobs upward into other job classifications.

Post Office Department upgraded more than 300 Negro employees to supervisory positions throughout the country. Besides having a Negro superintendent, Washington, D.C., has an increasing number of Negro employees in executive and professional positions.

Other post offices have made appointments or increased Negro personnel. Among them are Birmingham, Mobile, Houston, Dallas, Knoxville, Memphis, Atlanta, Columbus, Ga., Baltimore, Tallahassee, Fla., and Baton Rouge, La.

Atomic energy installations have provided an increasingly wide range of employment opportunities at Oak Ridge, Tenn., Paducah, Ky., and at the Savannah, Ga., River plant.

Baltimore, Md., adopted a fair employment practice ordinance, the first south of the Mason-Dixon Line.

*Sam J. King*



#### TRANSPORTATION:

Agencies taking action against racial discrimination were the Interstate Commerce Commission, U.S. Supreme Court, U.S. Department of Justice.

At least 18 cities in seven states, Texas, Virginia, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and North Carolina, voluntarily conformed to ICC anti-segregation ruling on interstate trains, and buses and in waiting rooms.

Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana proposed and passed laws to maintain segregation on common carriers, in waiting rooms and other facilities.

#### REGISTRATION and VOTING:

Registration in nine Southern states increased from 908,604 in 1952 to 1,118,786 in 1956, an increase of 210,182 for the four years, according to a report by the Southern Regional Council.

Voter registration machinery broke down in some counties of Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina.

#### RECREATION:

U.S. Supreme Court upheld lower court ruling that Virginia may not operate or lease its Seashore State Park under any arrangement that would discriminate against Negroes.

The municipal golf courses of Nashville, Tenn., were ordered desegregated. Temporary injunction gave Negroes the "free and unrestricted" use of the Portsmouth, Va. park golf courses.

Several cities have opened up recreational facilities to Negroes.

Alabama passed a law to preserve separation of the races at parks and playgrounds.

The report said Ku Klux Klan groups became active in some communities and engaged in public demonstrations and cross-burnings.

Most aggressive organization for preservation of segregation, the report said, was the White Citizens Council which recruited members in high places including a governor, a state attorney general and at least one mayor of a large city. The officials were not identified by name.



# RACIAL VIOLENCE FOUND DECLINING

*Times P-19-C*  
Tuskegee Report Says Most  
Communities Are Spurning  
Inflammatory Appeals

*Mon 12-31-56*

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 30 (AP) — Most citizens refused to respond to "inflammatory appeals" or to "incitement to violence" in 1956, the Tuskegee Institute reported today in its annual race relations study.

"There was still South resistance to any change," the report said. "Border states experienced progress in legal desegregation. Other areas speeded their re-examination of undemocratic practices."

The report said most of the public demonstrations and violence aimed at intimidation of Negroes had occurred mainly in communities whose officials "apparently condoned them."

"They did not take place, or were promptly suppressed, in communities whose public officials discouraged them," it added.

## Cites General Orderliness

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of the institute, released the forty-third annual survey, which emphasized the continuing legal battle for desegregation.

"Race relations in the South in 1956 may not be measured by acts of obstruction by the segregationists or by the aggressive moves of the desegregationists," the report commented. "The situation may be judged more accurately by assessing the degree of general orderliness in activities affecting race relations."

"Despite some incidents of violence, desegregation activities during the year were generally orderly, which was a most encouraging expression of the vitality of American democracy."

The fourteen-page report summarized the impact of non-segregation rulings by the Supreme Court, as well as action by judicial, legislative and executive branches of government affecting race relations.

It mentioned the "dramatic passive resistance" technique used in the long protest against segregated buses in Montgomery.

"Great reliance was placed on democratic processes," the report said, "as people in the South began to deal with the practical task of adjusting public activities to the principal of non-segregation."

"The principle of non-segregation neither directs nor restrains the individual in his personal relationships, beliefs or attitudes. Freedom of choice in these personal matters remains an individual right."

The report noted that 208 school districts in eight states desegregated in 1956. The states were: Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Texas and Tennessee.

Louisville, Ky., was cited as a notable example of school board action in desegregation.